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THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

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THE

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,281.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	STEAMERS,	TONS,	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
2-39 P.M. 1907.				
14th Dec.	PENINSULAR	5291	HIMALAYA	6898
21st "	ARABIA	7903		
28th "	ORIENTAL	8284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th "	ORIENTAL	8284	INDIA	7911
18th "	OCEANA	6610		
25th "	ORIENTAL	8284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th "	ORIENTAL	8284		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th "	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6535
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9521
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	8284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	8284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	11th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

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D. BALDUINO	4,580	A. Cogliolo	15th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	4,582	S. Cucchi	15th Jan. 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	A. Cogliolo	15th Feb. 1908.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
*CAPRI	8,000	D. Pedone	12th Dec. 1907.
LIGURIA	8,000	G. Bebito	27th Jan. 1908.
CAPRI	8,000	D. Pedone	17th Feb. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to PENANG Rs. 160, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 195.

* Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and Australian Ports issued.

EXTRA DEPARTURE TO GENOA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	5,000		about 20th Dec. 1907.

Good and Cheap Single Saloon Accommodation.

* The S. S. Capri, leaving on 17th Dec. will call at Penang taking Cargo and Passengers.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
DUMRA	2,105	Mon. 16th Dec.	11 a. m.	P. D & O.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 12th Dec.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 13th Dec.	1 p. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,356 tons, on MONDAY, 16th Dec., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th Dec., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahamera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 5,334 tons, sailing on or about 21st Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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10th December, 1907.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Dec. 1907
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th Jan. 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

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Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7538	A. Bilaffer	25th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Samoon House, 82, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

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From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	353	565	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles	653	*1135	570	*920	429	809
Kaplet	44	"	40	"	33	—
Karachi						

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	City of Madrid	...	...	11 Dec.	21 Dec.	15 Jan 08
	City of Glasgow	...	15 Dec.	25 "	& Jan. 08	28 "

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

†	City of London	...	...	28 Dec.	...	12 Jan.
†	Trafford Hall	...	5 Feb.	10 Mar.	..	2 April
	City of Calcutta	...	15 "	24 "	..	15 "
	City of London	...	10 Mar.	18 April	...	10 May
	City of Glasgow	...				

† For Antwerp and London.
For Havre and Liverpool.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
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Rissolas, per box of 50s.	4	8
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Conamori, per box of 50s.	4	0
La Marqueza, per box of 50s.	4	4
Cosa, per box of 50s.	4	0
Mexican Planters, per box of 50s.	4	8
Perla de Manila, per box of 100s.	6	8
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5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

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LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

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Your CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR Gifts

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STOCK IS LARGEST,
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For choice there is nothing in India to compare with the almost endless variety of new and original designs—be it JEWELLERY or SILVER WARE—and our Prices will compare favourably with those of any establishment in India.

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

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SURPLUS	£ 777,200-0-0
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UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

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Acting Manager.

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RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
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Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA. LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Karrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eiya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
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	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

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Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)

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Valuable Prizes and Medals for successful Competitors.

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the TIME for receiving these Tenders has been POSTPONED to 1 P. M. on Wednesday, 18th December, instead of 11th as previously Advertised.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. INST, C. E., *Chief Engineer.*

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY, 9th December 1907.

NOTICE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY TRAIN DE LUXE.

TO SUIT the convenience of LOCAL RESIDENTS, this Train will leave BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, December 21st, instead of on Tuesday 24th, halting at Ahmedabad, Ajmer, Udaipur, Jaipur, Delhi and Agra, leaving Agra on return journey on the 31st and arriving Bombay Thursday, January 2nd (morning). The charge for Tickets, inclusive of meals in Train (liquor excepted), is Rs. 200 each person, servant's fare extra.

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Clan Mackenzie, Old Scotch Whisky ...	36	21	3	1 12
Clan Mackenzie, (Cuidich An Rich)		36	3	.....
The best Champagne is Ernest Irroy Carte D'Or, Extra Sec V 1900	70	40	6	3 8

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SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand; if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a qualified DOCTOR for a Pilgrim Steamer. Apply personally to The Agent, Bombay and Persia S. N. Coy., Ltd., Ash Lane.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a CASHIER, for a small concern in Bombay, to keep petty cash. Old Salsette Christian preferred. Apply giving details to Box No. 1833, care of "Bombay Gazette.

WANTED.—TWO BACHELOR FRIENDS (European), to share a large, Airy and Cool Room, furnished or unfurnished, with Bathroom attached, with Board, in the Third Floor of "Dantra House," Barrow Road. Apply early to Box No. 2000, care of "The Bombay Gazette."

KAMA-SHASTRA:

A Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

GRATIS; POST FREE.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI. A. N. Pharmacy.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BEWARE of AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT,

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horisontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 25,

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

GREAT AUCTION SALE of HIGH CLASS IRISH LINENS, on

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, the 17th and 18th instant,

at

The Store lately occupied by Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ltd., Opposite Messrs. Rogers & Co.,

1, Hummum St., Bombay,

Commencing each day at 11 a. m.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, are favoured with instructions from Mr. J. P. Murphy, of Belfast, Ireland, to sell by Public Auction a magnificent collection of the FINEST IRISH LINENS, consisting of

Irish Linen sheetings.
„ „ damasks.
„ „ serviettes.
„ „ Hemstiched sheets and pillow Cases,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Irish Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.

Irish linen hand embroidered bedspreads.
Christy's Turkish towels and robes.
Lace curtains.
Satin damask quilts.
Toilet covers.
Irish linen, hand-made underclothing.
„ „ hand-made skirts and blouses.
„ „ robes and costumes,
„ „ double damask table cloths.
„ „ tea and tray cloth.
„ „ Hukaback Towels.

Woolen piece-goods, gent's all wool indigo dye serges and worsteds.

Ladies' and Gent's silver mounted silk umbrellas.

The goods were originally intended for the South African market but the continued depression in trade in that country caused the manufacturers to seek a market elsewhere in India and that portion intended for Bombay is comprised in the sale.

Every article will be sold to the highest bidder without an atom of RESERVE. Such an opportunity of seeing the magnificent specimens of the finest linen manufacturers of Ireland may never occur again in Bombay.

The whole of the shipment will be unpacked and on view on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday next the 12th, 13th, 14th and 16th instant from 8 a. m. until 5 p. m. and the unreserved sale will commence on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY the 17th and 18th instant at 11 a. m.

Every lady in Bombay should arange her appointment so as to spare at least two days for this extraordinary opportunity.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS at Scheme III, Kumbharwada, at the corner of Falkland Road, Northbrooke Street, and at 2nd Pathan Street.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the right of occupancy of the following plots for the term of 999 years:—

Plot Nos.	Approximate Area.
2	1,897 sq. yds.
3	1,221 „
8	715 „
9	896 „
10	1,417 „

All the above plots are on the corner of two roads and are very valuable as building sites.

People wishing to build theatres will have good opportunity, as theatres will be permitted on some of these plots.

Plans for the sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application from the Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CRETTONE.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY the 12th instant, at 3 P. M. (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned:

12 Pieces Crettone of different patterns.
The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC PLANT AND MACHINERY.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market Compound:—

The plant and machinery lately used for the electric lighting of the Crawford markets and Municipal Offices consisting of engine and boilers, dynamos, transformers, switchboards, arc lamp wires and cables, &c. Also at the Carnac Bunder Depot a plant for the production or chlorone electrolysis under the Hermite process consisting of dynamos, electrolysers, switchboard, shafting, pipes and columns, &c. Also a large quantity of scrap, wrought and cast iron, brass and copper, timber corrugated iron sheets, &c.

Catalogues are published and the above can be seen any time on application at the Municipal Workshops Office, Paltan Road.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Chotalal Nagiachand and Company on account and risk of Messrs. Ebrahim Noorudin and Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m. (S.T.), very valuable jewellery consisting of necklaces, bangles, rings, &c., &c., set with diamond pearls, emeralds, rubies, &c. The jewellery is of very large value and some of the stones and pearls are of extremely good quality.

The whole of the jewellery will be on show at the said Rooms on THURSDAY the 12th and FRIDAY the 13th instant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Company, 18, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned,

---

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at the corner of Church and Bruce Lane, Fort, near St. Thomas' Church.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by the Owner, to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground-rent tenure land or ground with the messuages, hereditaments and premises and godowns and stables standing thereon situate in Church Lane, within the Fort in the registration sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 824 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of assessment, under Ward No. 1263 and St. No. 19 and by the Collector of Revenue, under Old No. 1 and New No. 4817 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property known as WALLACE and Co.'s Office, on or towards the West by the said Church Lane, on or towards the North by the St. Thomas' Church, on or towards the South by the Bruce Lane and which said premises are now in the occupation of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 11TH DECEMBER, 1907.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

LATEST NOVELTIES received by this Mail. Expressly ordered for CHRISTMAS.

REMEMBER that every Article is the best and Prices are the LOWEST.

HATS, RIBBONS & HOSIERY.

You will not like to go in any another shop if you will visit our Shop once.

PROVISION, PERFUMERY AND SOAP.

15 per cent. CHEAPER than Market Rates.

A visit means a lot of saving.

Our Prices defy competition.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,

SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 12th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, (opposite Messrs. Duke & Co., Sodawater Factory, in Mr. Gore's shop, where the kit has been removed for sale) the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, also several pieces by Benjamin such as set of dining-table in 9 pieces, chairs, dinner-waggon, mirrored marble-top sideboard, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, Jardiniers, marble-top tables and teapoys, revolving top office table, office chairs, book cases, double bedstead of new design, single and double mirror almiras, clothes press, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, cheval glass bronze figures, binocular by Lund and Blockly, ivory chessmen, pianola with 31 rollers, nearly new, real Chubb's safe on stand, 25 volumes Encyclopedia Britannica, Century Dictionary, set of International Library of Famous Literature, marble clock, platedware, pictures, table ornaments, brass bedstead, electric fan, etc., the property of a gentleman.

1 life-size oil painting of Queen Victoria.
2 large oil painting french garden scenes.
2 small garden scenes, winter landscapes.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Booksmount," Tardeo Road (little further from the Byramji Hall and going to Breach Candy), the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Barton, Devji Canji and others, such as set of sliding dining table and chairs, mirror side-board, dinner-wagon, English ice chest, drawing-room sofas and easy-chairs, cabinet, book-case, marbletopped table and teapoys, ebonized sympathetic square piano by Rose, English bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes press, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, Singer's foot sewing machine, miniature billiard table with balls, cues, etc., brass standing lamps, marble clock, gent's English saddles, glassware, crockerywere, large number of garden plants such as roses, ferns, crotons, etc., garden roller etc., the property of O. S. Mawson, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 11TH DECEMBER, 1907.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, OPPOSITE THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS IN BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Kamatipura 5th Street.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m. (B.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Kika Khoosal and Chuggon Khoosal, and on account and at the risk of the mortgager, Chaturbhuj Gordhun, in pursuance of the power of sale given to the mortgagees in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of May, 1907, the following landed properties viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece of land situate at Kamatipura in the Island of Bombay, containing nine hundred and seventy-five square yards by admeasurement, in the Registration District and Subdistrict of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 94, New No. 1609, and New Survey No. 6151, and bounded on the north, partly by the Sixth Kamatipura Street, partly by the property formerly belonging to Aker Mamomed valad Shaikh Hoosein, but now belonging to Husung Jan, wife of Munshi Goolam Hoosain bin Goolam Kader, partly by the property secondly described, partly by the property of Usufalli Mohomedali Lacker Ghatiwalla and Tyeballi Mohomedali Lacker Ghatiwalla, partly by the property of Usufulli Tyeballi and partly by a sweeper's passage, on the South by the fifth Kamatipura Street, on the East by the property of Shaikhalli Mulla bin Shaikh Booda and Abdur Rehieman bin Shaikh Budda, and on the West by the Government vacant ground in occupation of the Bombay Municipality.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the south-side of the fifth Kamatipura Street containing by Admeasurement forty-four square yards or thereabouts together with the Messuage tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 5009, New No. 11204 Old Survey No. 3488 and New Survey No. 6153 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward B. No. 1582 and Street No. 118 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the fifth Kamatipura Street, on or towards the South by the property firstly described, on or towards the East by the property of Usufalli Tyeballi and on or towards the West by the property of Husung Jan, wife of Munshi Gulam Hussein bin Gulam Kader.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

BOMBAY, 11TH DECEMBER, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 33, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 80 Cases White Shirtings.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TOMORROW, THURSDAY the 12th Instant, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) in the chowk of the Luckmidass Khimjee's Piece Goods market, outside the Fort, by order of Mr. Bhimjee Dwarkadass:

On account and at the risk of Messrs. D. P. Dinshaw and Co.:
73 cases White Shirtings.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Motichund Muckonjee:
7 cases White Shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 11TH DECEMBER, 1907.

LIQUID FUEL

OR **PESTERINE**

AND **SHELL PETROL.**

FULL SUPPLIES are expected to arrive at Bombay by the 15th instant and will at once be available.

LIQUID FUEL—
FOR DIESEL AND OTHER OIL ENGINES
„ MOTIVE POWER
„ LOCOMOTION
„ DISINFECTION
„ COMBATING PLAGUE
„ DUST-LAYING.

PETROL—
FOR LAMPS
„ MOTOR CARS
„ MOTOR BOATS
„ SPEED and RELIABILITY and NON-FOULING of VALVES and PLUGS.

ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD.,
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, PARSI BAZAAR STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

Magnificent Irish Linens

GREAT AUCTION SALE.

(ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE)

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY the 17th & 18th Instant.

At the Store lately occupied by Messrs SOUNDY & Co., LTD., Opposite Messrs. Rogers & Co., 1, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

COMMENCING EACH DAY AT 11 A. M.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, are favoured with instructions from Mr. J. P. Murphy, of Belfast, to sell by Public Auction a magnificent collection of the

FINEST IRISH LINENS.

Irish Linen Damask,
Irish Linen Sheetings,
Irish Linen Hand-embroidered Bed Spreads,
Irish Linen Handmade Shirts and Underclothing,
Irish Linen Hand-embroidered Costumes,
Irish Linen Hand-hemstitched Sheets and Pillow Cases,
Tray Cloths,
Tea Cloths,
Double Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes,
Ladies' and Gent's Hand-hemstitched Handkerchiefs,
Lace Curtains,
Woollen Piece Goods,
Worsteds,
Indigo Dye Serges,
Ladies' Costumes,
Christy's Towels,
Bath Robes and Sheets,
Ladies' and Gent's Silver-mounted Silk Umbrellas.

ALSO A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

SHEFFIELD CUTLERY
(By a World-renowned Maker.)

These goods were originally intended for the South African market, but the continued depression in trade in that country caused the Manufacturers to seek a market elsewhere in India and that portion intended for Bombay is comprised in this Sale. The Sale is an unusual one both, as to quantity and quality.

Every article will be sold to the highest bidder, absolutely without an atom of Reserve. Such an opportunity of seeing the magnificent specimens of the finest Linen Manufactures of Ireland may never occur again in Bombay. The whole of the shipment will be unpacked and on view on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Monday, the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 16th instant, and the unreserved sale will commence on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 11 a. m.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hansa Line steamer Kyhfels, 3,179 tons, Captain B Von Thuben, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

THE Japan Line steamer Kageshima Maru, 3,372 tons, Captain T Arakawa, will sail to-day for Kobe &c, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Pundit, 3,831 tons, Captain W J Crebbin will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Hampton, 2,780 tons, Captain J J Courtney, arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1,273 tons, Captain G L Ulton, arrived in harbour on Tuesday morning from Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 134 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Espine .....Capt James.....R Navy
the stream.
Goth.....Capt A W Heneage.....R Navy
.....Capt Christian.....R Navy

VESSELS IN DOCK—DEC. 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
.....	6603	Valentine	Shanghai	11-12	P & O S N Co
.....	3327	Bradley	Hull	9-12	P Muir & Co
Ellenglen	2690	Dowing	Leith	12-12	M M & Co
Bankdean	2501	Davies	Marmagoa	25-12	M M & Co
an Graham	3288	Elliot	Chittagong	14-12	F M & Co
Mahanadi	1666	McCabe	Stream	11-12	T Morrison & Co
P Mayvern	2272	Norrie	Cochin	11-12	F Nixon & Co
K Wakamaya Maru	3457	Takeda	Kobe	10-12	N Y Kaisha
M Maramba	3279	Hodgson	Repairing		M M & Co
P Trafford Hall	3486	Hood	L'pool	21-12	K Nixon & Co
Q Firoze	2006	Watson	Jeddah	16-12	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Madrid	3135	Martin	K'chi	12-12	K N & Co
2 Scindia	6706	Abrey	L'pool	17-12	W & A G & Co
3 Baldinho	5684	Cogliolo	Genoa	15-12	F & R S N Co
4 Capri	2781	Belsito	Hongkong	17-12	F & R S N Co
5 Surada	3400	Archdeacon			N F M M & Co
6 Imperator	3379	Moses	Trieste	16-12	A Lloyde S N Co
7 Cufics	396	MacConchlan	Antwerp	14-12	M M & Co
8 Ischia	2784	Dini	Genoa	9-12	F Rittino S N Co
9 Caledonia	3 29	Tocque	London	82-08	P and O Co
10 & 11 Pundit	3832	Crebbin	K'chi	11-12	T Morrison & Co
12 Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	21-12	P & O Co
13 Kageshima Maru	3372	Arakawa	Kobe	11-12	N Y Kaisha
14 St Helena	2768	Robertson	Genoa	14-12	T Mason & Co

H W F D

Indravati	513	Fakura			N F
Kaveri	553	Wuillil	B'sar	10-12	B S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hosein Kebi		10-12	B S N Co

M W D D

Governeur	2096	Burmaster	Durban	19-12	A Strandes

ARRIVALS

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Hampton s	Courtney	Karachi, Dec 7
	Hyhfels s	Von Thuben	Hamburg, Nov 3
	Madura s	Ulton	Buseh, Nov 28

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Kageshima Maru, Arakawa, for Kobe, &c.
„ Pundit, Crebbin, for Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer City of Madrid, for Karachi.
„ John B Barry, for Liverpool, &c.
„ Itola, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Hampton, for Liverpool, &c.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Names	From
7	Shahjahan	J M Wright	Rangoon
	Alberto Treves	P Orocco	Trieste
	Ivy lane	Andrew Wyule	Karachi
	Rheinfels	G D Dirks	Chittagong

DEPARTURES.

8	Malda	G S Jones	Chittagong
	Rasmara	E M Barrett	Rangoon
	Rahaba	H Elliott	Bombay
	Norfolk	J H Bovey	Madras
	Irismere	J Socberg	Sabang
	Blythswood	L A McDonald	Pondicherry and Bombay
	Lama	E B Hirst	Rangoon
	Vauxhall	F N Bradbering	Rice Port
9	Malakand	T G Legg	London and Dundee
	Appalachee	P Nicolls	San Francisco
	Fookzang	I A Mitchell	Hongkong and Japan
	ayriam	J Younger	Rangoon
	Sofala	G A Shepherd	New Zealand

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—240 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 40 bales wool, Ebji Shivji; 62 bales wool, C Nanji; 113 bales wool, Esmail Dossa and Co; 6 bales silk waste and bakteen, K Nixon and Co; 37 bales twist, H M Mehta and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 175 bales gunny cut pieces, Ralli Bros; 1,040 cwts myrabollams, Wadjee Bochar; 4,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 1,670 cwts kurdee, Glade and Co; 62 bales wool, C Joosub; 436 cwt oil cake, K B Sajun; 110 bales hemp, J Moorarji 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 60 bales wool, B Harbhum; 125 bales wool, B Harbhum; 5 bales wool, G Dossa and Co; 100 bales cotton waste, N Damjee; 1,828 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—4,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—2,015 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 715 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 2,000 cwts Mursoor, 2,000 cwts pollard, and 600 cwts cotton-seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 9,200 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 1,367 cwts myrabollams G Madhowjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Umhlali s—6,000 cwts Mowarseed, and 1,200 cwt Castor-seed, Ralli Bros.

Culna s—1,250 bales Cotton Ralli Brothers, 4 bales Cotton A Moritz and Co, 967 cwts Gingelly seed, J Fachiri, 1,929 cwts gingelly seed Worman and Co, 21 bales twist Khan and Khan, 1 bale twist, Sassoon J David and Co, 110 bales Cotton The Bombay Co, 1,002 Cwts Myrabollam, G Madhowjee and Co, 3,985 cwts gingelly seed Worman and Co, 231 bales cottonfly and waste K Visram and Co, 6,000 cwts mowra seed, 191 bales Cotton Ralli Bros, 110 bales Cotton Bamji and Co, 14 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—200 bales cotton, 499 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 3,150 cwts, bones Moutjee Jamal; 10 bales twist, E Mieffre; 50 bales, Cottonfly, N Damjee.

FOR DUNKIRK

John H Barry s—200 tons manganese ore, K Nioxn and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—375 bales Cotton, Gaddum and Co, 4,659 cwts teelseed Ralli Brothers, 47 bales twist H Sulzer and Co, 4 bales Cotton the Bombay Co, 90 bales twist J A Begbie and Co. 125 cwts Olibanum, 765 cwts mother of pearl shells, M Jafferbhoy, 4 cwts garnets stones, J M Sulle Mahomed, 952 bales Cotton 4,659 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros. 15 bales twist, D P Batha and Co,

FOR GENOA.

D Co Balduino s—69 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 42 bales twist, Allen Bros and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1,500 cwts linseed, S C Italiana; 1,000 cwts linseed, C Boggiano; 259 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 28 bales twist, B Gorio and Co; 7 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Co Balduino s—758 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton. Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 50 bales twist; Bamji and Co; 1 bale twist, R H Umrigar; 750 cwts castorseed C Baggiano and Co.

Ischia s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,250 cwt castorseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

D Co Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 20 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co,

Ischia s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR CATANIA.

D Co Balduino s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR STOCKHALM.

Othello s—155 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co,

FOR PIRAEUS.

Imperator s—55 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR NORRKOPING.

Othello s—55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HULL.

Culna s—50 bales hemp, E Tajbhoy and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

D Balduino s—6 bales twist, B Gorio and Co; 6 bales twist, R H Umrigar.

FOR VEINCE.

Imperator s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

Ischia s—4,541 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
D Balduino s—16 bales twist, R H Umrigar.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Hampton s—6,500 tons manganese ore, R A Willis,

FOR KOBE.

Wakamya Maru s—1,150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 112 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Kagashima Maru s—21 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Wakamya Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Arcadia s—84 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co; 118 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 44 chests opium, M H E Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakamya Maru s—300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Arcadia s—1094 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co; 150 bales twist, C Bhowanidas; 10 chests opium, P B Petit and Co; 37 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co, 12 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to announce
THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
which may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *December* 9.] [BOMBAY, *December* 10.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	82 15/16		3/8
3 do.	Rentes	96 1/4	1/4	
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	101		1/4
3½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	82 1/4	1/8	
*Bar Silver in London	...	25 3/4		3/8
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	26 1/16		7/16
Do.	in New York ...	55 3/4		3/4
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·19 1/2		1
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	20·52 1/2		1/4
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·85 3/4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.		7 since		7th Nov.
Do.	Short London Bills,			
Do.	3 months' sight Indian Bank Bills,			
Do.	6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills,			
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...			
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...			
Interest Day-to-day	Loans ...	3 3/4		unchgd
Do. 7-day	Market Loans	4 3/4		unchgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £150,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 23/32d. unchgd.
* Closing tone of Silver—China selling.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...Good business.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Firm.
Total Sales	...15,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,500
Imports	...18,000
Mid-Americans...	...6·42+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 1/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
6·00 +01	6·04 +02	6·04 +02	6 05 +02	6·08 +03
May-June	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	
6·06 +02	6·06 +04	6·04 +04	5·95 +05	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	47,000 bales.
Do. do. last year...	65,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ...	18,000 „
Do. to Continent	20,000 „
Spot Cotton—11·95 unchanged	
Futures—Month of Dec. 11·64—06	Advanced early owing to bullish Ginners' Figures and declined later through liquidation.
Do. do. March 11·16—11	

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton,—11 7/8 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Jan. 11·30—16
Do. do. March 11·30—17
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

GINNER'S REPORT.

Washington, Dec. 9th, 1907.

The U. S. Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned from the present season's crop upto 1st instant as 8,339,000 commercial bales.

WHEAT.

Red F. A. Q. Karachi C. I. F.—39 1/2 Dec. Jan—Hull—Value—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Easier.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 1,690,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 52 1/2 April-May.—Antwerp—Seller—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 46, Nov.-Dec.—Value—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 unchgd.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 3s. 7d.—Sellers.

ARRIVALS :—
"Schwazenfels," "Silver dale," "R Rubbattino."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
2 Bundles Rs ...	Rs. 3,500	Linga	Waroonga	H S A Yezdi
3 Cases Rs.....	6,401	Darsalam	Gouverneur	National Bank
1 Bundle Sovs ...	375	Buseh	Dwarka	A M Meer
Gold Coins ...	3,141			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING,] [10TH DECEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
The Bank of Madras cash balance is Rs. 10 lakhs down.

Exchange :—
The market opened steady at 1s. 3 27/32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 29/32d. on demand, the Credit rate for near delivery being 1s. 4 3/16d. 3 months' sight. Bills remain scarce and forward Bills are not offered at present quotations which are about 1s. 4 5/16d. 3 months' sight for January-February. There is only a small enquiry for remittance but a little T. T. was given in the morning at 1s. 3¼d. Far Eastern rates are weaker following the tendency of Silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	...1s. 3 29/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3/16d.
Do. 6 months sight	...1s. 4 3/8d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	169 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	139
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	145
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	193 1/2

Government Paper :—
The Market opened steady at 96 3/16 for cash and 96 1/8 for the settlement. A fairly large business has been reported, quotations advancing about 1/4 per cent. during the day. In the morning the settlement quotation began to advance but after touching 96 1/4 again fell to 96 3/16. Later on buying resumed, the market finally closing at 96 3/8. Calcutta market is advised as 96 5/16 ready and 96 1/8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96·7
1st Settlement	„ 96·6

Bullion :—
Bar silver in London is 3/8 down at 25 3/4 for ready and 7/16 down at 26 1/16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 3/4 lower at 55 3/4. Locally the market opened at 68 1/8 ex-duty for ready and first settlement fell to 67 7/8, but closed unsettled at opening rates. Forward quotations are noted below. Bar gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Es.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	1	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	68	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	68	2	0
Ditto 2nd „ ...	66	2	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
We give below a comparison of the Ginners' figures received to-day with those of the previous two years.

Ginned up to 1st December,

1907	8,339,000	bales.
1906	10,025,000	„
1905	8,685,000	„

During the fortnight from 14th November to 1st December the number of bales ginned were :—

1907	1,028,000	bales.
1906	1,494,000	„
1905	1,187,000	„

The local market has been quiet throughout the day. Prices are slightly easier, but there is little disposition shown to buy for forward delivery either by exporters or the bazaar. The Ginners' report, though bullish, has had no effect here and the Bureau crop estimate is now awaited with some eagerness.

In ready cotton a moderate business was done at Colaba by Shippers and Mills.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	274/5	March 08
Good M. G. Broach ...	238½	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	236/7	Jan. 08
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	229/30	
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	220	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	220	
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	206/7	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	200	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	206	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	200	
Fine. M. G. Bengals ...	204	March 08
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	191/2	Jan. 08
Good Western ...	243	Apl-May 08
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	254	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	...Easier
Estimated Sales	... 15,000 bales.
Total Imports	... 17,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
5·98 —07	5·97 —07	5·97 —07	5 98 —07	5·99 —07
M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	
5·99 —07	5·99 —07	5·97 —07	5·93 —07	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market continues quiet but steady with little doing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 13	0 B. T.
December	„	8 4	0 B. T.
May	„	9 9	0

RAPESEED—
The market is steady as under :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	8 15	0
April-May Brown Cawnpore	„	9 7	0
Yellow Guzerat ready	„	10 1	0

Gingellyseed :—
The market is steady as to prices, but there is little doing. We quote :—

Bold White, 85 p.c.	Rs.	62	8 0
„ „ 75 p.c.	„	61	8 0
Havre	„	63	0 0
Yellow Hingunghat	„	65	0 0

Poppyseed :—

Tone—Steady	Rs.	12	4 0

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	37	0 0
Now Crop	„	36	12 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

	„	23	8 0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowrassed :—

	Rs.	5	8 0 B. T.

Tone—Firm.

GROUNDNUTS :—

	Rs.	46	0 0 Jan.-Feb.

Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Ap.-May. ...	Rs.	5	15 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,387 1/2
India	60 1/2
Indian Specie Bank	53 1/2

Mills :—

Century	1,800
David	397 1/2
Empress	400
Kohinoor...	720
Manekji Petit	3,177 1/2
Morarji Gouldas	2,800

Miscellaneous :—

Bdbam Pile & Co.	133
Bauankua Manganese	9 Premium
Central India Mining	440
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	50
Treacher and Co	617 1/2

Railways :—

Tapti Valley	433 1/4

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	16,159 bales.
Wheat	21,619 cwts
Linseed	1,909 „
Rapeseed	1,145 „
Gingellyseed	11,521 „
Poppyseed	93 „
Groundnuts	1,909 „
Castorseed	747 „
Rice	50,847 „
Myrabollams	3,151 „
Cottonseed	9,204 „
Mowrasseed	195 „
Gram	10,116 „
Joowar	1,285 „
Maize	47 „

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 30th Nov. 1907, as compared with the statement of 7th Dec. 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 30. Rs.	Dec. 7. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	80,00,000	80,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	43,80,354	41,80,085
Public Deposits at Branches ...	52,97,109	91,11,199
Other Deposits ...	8,41,09,246	8,30,30,208
Post Bills ...	14,756	14,756
Sundries ...	25,66,401	20,28,802
Rs..	11,66,67,866	11,43,84,965
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,22,69,271	1,24,25,124
Other authorised Securities ...	27,07,077	26,40,675
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,15,82,423	1,18,35,683
Loans do. do. do. ...	1,70,42,853	1,71,24,238
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,93,44,148	2,88,70,054
Dead Stock ...	3,29,735	3,29,783
Stamps ...	3,514	2,551
Bullion ...	4,33,945	4,72,990
Balances with other Banks ...	20,96,180	20,78,632
Sundries ...	2,84,416	3,09,241
Cash ...	4,07,42,309	3,85,93,697
	11,66,67,866	11,43,84,965

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MAUNSELL—December 1, the wife of Rev. A. P. G. Maunsell, Chaplain of Delhi, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—LEDGARD—December 3, at St. John's Church of Scotland, Cawnpore, by the Rev. G. L. Chree, B. D., and the Rev. T. Scott, M. A., Presidency and Ex.-Presidency Senior Chaplains Bengal, and the Rev. James Bain, Thomas Smith, Agent, Allahabad Bank, Limited, Cawnpore, to Elsie Maud, third daughter of H. Ledgard, Cawnpore.

DEATH.

SMITH—December 3, at Kurseong, Arthur Kerridge, the dearly loved second son of Stanley and Louise Smith, of 46, Free School Street, Calcutta.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 1m., Sun sets, 6h. 2m., High water, 3-40m., 3-59a., Low water, 10-20m., 9-36a.
Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-39 p.m.
Laying foundation-stone of "Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital" by His Excellency the Governor, Cumballa Hill, 5 p.m.
Captain W. G. Liston's lecture on Plague, Gaiety Theatre, 6-45 p.m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
The Hippodrome, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p.m.
The Empire Cinematograph, Framji Cowasji Hall, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p.m.
Evening Entertaiment at China Baug, 9-39 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 12th, First Quarter, 7h 46·0m. a.m., Dec. 19th, Full Moon, 11h. 25·1m. p.m., Dec. 28th, Last Quarter, 4h. 40·5m. a.m., Dec. 7th. in Perigee, 8·2h. a.m. Dec. 23rd, in Apogee, 2·9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, December 12.—Sun rises, 7h. 1m., Sun sets, 6h. 2m.; High water, 4-38m., 5-16a.; Low water, 11-39m., 10-58a. Bombay Natural History Society, 6 p.m. His Excellency the Governor's visit to the Parel Laboratory, 4. p. m.
Friday, December 13.—Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p. m. P. and O. steamer "Penfsulur," with English mails of the 29th ultimo., due to arrive at 2 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 2m.; Sun sets, 6h. 3m.; High water, 5-44 m., 6-52a. Low water, 0-49a.
Saturday, December 14.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p.m. Bombay Scottish Orphanage, annual distribution of prizes, H. E. the Governor presiding, Mahim, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 3m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 7-1m., 8-14a. Low water, 0-44m., 1-43a.
Sunday, December 15.—3rd Sunday in Advent. Sun rises, 7h. 3m., Sun sets 6h. 3m.; High water, 8-5m., 9-14a.; Low water, 2-3m., 2-31a.
Monday, December 16.—Sun rises, 7h. 4m. Sun sets 6h. 4m. High water, 8-59m., 10-3a. Low water 3-4m. 3-12a.
Tuesday, December 17.—New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, 42-48, Church Gate Street, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 4m.; Sun sets, 6h. 4m.; High water, 9-46m., 10-45a.; Low water, 3-54m., 3-48a.

THE MAHIM FAIR.—The annual Mahomedan Fair at Mahim known as "Mahimka Ooras" commences from next Friday and will continue for five days.

BURGLARY IN MAHIM.—Ganesh Govind, a Hindu, living in Mahim, has reported to the police that his room was entered into on Sunday night and Sundry ornaments, valued at Rs. 361, were stolen.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m., on Saturday the 14th instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p. m., on Sunday the 15th instant.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULT.—The result of the examination for the degree of M. D. of the Bombay University was announced yesterday. Of the three candidates who competed for the degree in the groupe of subjects relating to Medecine, none has passed.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day :—

March ...	Pompeso ... J. Hume
Trio ...	Brandelmonte ... Pacini
Selection ...	Miss Hook of Holland ... A. Rubens
Intermezzo ...	Salome ... W. Loraini
Serenade ...	In this hour of Softened Splendour ... Pinsuti
Selection ...	The Outer Songs ... Adlam
Valse ...	Sur La Plage ... Waldteufel

A MISCHIEVOUS LAD.—Yesterday, at the Magagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Priestley charged Narayan Ganoo, (12), a Hindu lad, with causing mischief by fire. It appears from the evidence that the accused was employed in the Connaught Mill and on S

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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
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NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, 1907.

RESIDENTIAL FLATS.

SOME of the huge blocks of buildings which are going up on all hands in Bombay are neither pleasant to the eye of the spectator nor convenient to the occupier. One or two are undoubtedly handsome and not without a semblance of comfort, but there are others, in important parts of the city, which are nothing short of hideous in appearance—huge ugly piles of brick and stone and plaster which look more like a Union workhouse than expensive residential flats. The wonder is the authorities have permitted their erection. Numbers of sites have been taken up and the purchasers are compelled to build upon them within a given period, but they have still time to amend such designs and plans as have been submitted to them and before they decide finally we would recommend to them the inspection of a handy volume, entitled "Flats, Urban Houses and Cottage Homes," which Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton have just published. In it Mr Frank Verity discusses the designing of flats de luxe, Mr. W. S. Sparrow writes of flats from a flat-dweller's point of view, Mr. Edwin T. Hall discourses on flats, British and foreign, and other well-known architects contribute to the work which abounds in designs and plans which might readily be adapted to Indian requirements. As to the planning of flats Mr. Verity lays it down as a primary principle that the architect should bear in mind the social conditions governing the life of those for whom the building is intended. As a flat is the substitute for a house, it should supply what a house gives—namely, proper facilities for entertaining, and quietude for the principal tenants, whose rooms, accordingly, when possible, should be isolated from the secondary rooms and from the servants' quarters. The disposition and grouping of the various parts of a suite should be well studied, even the smallest domestic details receiving careful attention. All these principles are applicable to Indian flats as to English or European, and the general designs and arrangements may be commended to those who are building or contemplating building in Bombay, and it must be remembered by the architect that when considered from his point of view, the designing of flats, especially mansion flats, affords him opportunities both for planning and for artistic treatment, even greater than those of building a town mansion. With regard to the substitution of flats for houses or bungalows, we are reminded that when changes of importance have taken place in domestic architecture, it has happened frequently that the first appeals have been made to the rich and to the poor. The palace and the big country house, the cottage and the farmer's homestead, these have felt the new influence before it reached the houses of the middle class, but the middle class in India is the class which predominates and which has to pay rents that the higher classes in England would jib at. We build more cheaply here than at Home, so whether we call our flats mansions or not matters little. We want the best we can get for our money, and we get anything but the best.

The block of flats should have style and should be of first-class workmanship whatever the rent is to be. In England, according to Mr. Sparrow, the difficulty is that the building of flats has the disadvantage of being a financial speculation, a kind of gamble in domestic architecture : and when a vast project in any form of architecture is to be carried out always in keeping with the aim of a business speculation, mistakes are certain to be made in the daily choice between rash and wise economies. Very few country houses recently built could be let at values high enough to yield a good return on the capital which they represent. Even in the case of cottages for labourers, the best among them pay only a small interest—so small at times that it may vanish altogether in the "to be let" seasons. Architects do their finest domestic work when they are least troubled by urgent commercial questions relating to interest on capital, and it is precisely these considerations which harass an architect, from first to last, in the building of flats. So they are not wholly to blame for all the ills attendant on flat-dwelling. From the flat-dweller's point of view, here as elsewhere the position is that the owners of most flats for moderate incomes desire to keep up the rents, forgetting that those rents were determined by a boom in flats some years ago. In Bombay we are in the midst of the boom. In England the boom has passed away and flat-dwellers are tired to death of the excuses offered by owners and their agents. Indeed we hear so much there about the extortion of ground landlords, the exorbitant rates and taxes, the cost of maintenance and so forth, that they are constantly asked to believe that the trade of running flats happens to be the only business in London affected by those stereotyped drawbacks. What has happened in London will happen in Bombay unless flat-owners here keep their rents within the means of their tenants, and they will find that the suburbs and Salsette will—with improved communications—offer attractions such as the garden cities have to Londoners, and they will be glad enough to let their flats as godowns in the not far distant future.

Mr. Edwin Hall, vice-president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, writes of British and foreign flats in the work under notice. In London, as a rule, it appears that family residences for well-to-do people are not readily taken when over shops in a main street. Those which are not over shops in Bombay are preferred, but the landlord can get more for his ground-floor by letting it as shops, and with him the rent is of far more importance than the comfort of his tenants. In Vienna, it seems, the flat above the shop is as popular as any other, and in Paris where family suites are in the heart of the city, it is preferred notwithstanding the additional danger from fire occasioned by the proximity of a look-up shop. Mr. Hall says the difference appears to lie in the temperament of the peoples. In England people like to be quiet, while in France and Austria the genius of the people is for hustle, vivacity, stir and excitement. In England the servants are accommodated *en suite* as in India. In Paris they are all housed together on the top floor. Only once, we believe, has this plan been tried in Bombay and the results were not by any means satisfactory. Mr. Hall is a strong advocate of a common dining-hall where the proprietor of the flats or some nominee of his shall cater for all the tenants, and we understand that in one block now in course of erection in Bombay the plan is to be tried. But we do not think it will answer. Every European family is a separate caste of itself and though now and again two may have attempted a joint menage the experiment has not been conducive to close and lasting friendship. The introduction of a dog into a dining-room has led to disastrous discord in many unrecorded instances, and the addition of a second dog might lead to such feuds as would compel the landlord to convert his common dining-room into a lumber-room or a store-house far the Drainage Department. Still it is a growing feature of flat-life in England and may become so in this country where servants are rapidly becoming more expensive, more numerous and less efficient. The reduction of the number of retainers is an important consideration which the multiplication of flats may simplify, but the problem first to be solved is to make the flat sightly and comfortable, and this solution has not yet been discovered in Bombay.

THE "COMMERCIAL TRAINING" SCHOOL.

So much is heard nowadays of commercial training schools that it is interesting to study the methods of one of the most successful of this class of institutions in the world. It is situated at Venice and dates its existence from 1868 and may be regarded as somewhat of a memorial of the commercial awakening which followed the incorporation of the Venetian provinces into the Kingdom of Italy. It did not profess to be an original institution, being, in fact, frankly modelled after a school in Antwerp, very few changes being made in the organisation which consisted of a governing board composed of delegates from the Provincial Council, the Commercial Council and the Chamber of Commerce, the three elective bodies with the Board, which the Italian Government combined to establish. Later it was increased by the addition of two Government delegates and the support of the school was then distributed as follows :—The Province of Venice contributes £1,600, the Italian Government £1,000, the City of Venice £400 and the Chamber of Commerce £200. These, with the tuition fees, which amount to about £1,000, bring the annual funds up to about £4,200, a sum sufficient for current expenses although insufficient for enlargements which are needed and will probably bring further Government help. The school deals with slightly under two hundred pupils, but a study of the course of training shows that those who successfully face the final examination are more than well equipped for whatever career they may choose. The courses of study which are offered are three in number—the commercial, of three years ; the normal, of four and five years ; and the consular, of five years. In the first year the subjects studied by the commercial and consular classes are identical, and consist of Italian literature and language, French, German, and English, economic geography, algebra, commercial institutions, civil law institutions, and caligraphy ; while the normal class has an exhaustive training in the Italian language and literature and foreign languages. In the second year the commercial class continues the subjects of the first year, less the study of commercial institutions, but adding mercantile calculation, commercial and maritime law, and the practice of commerce, &c. The consular class has the same subjects of study as the commercial, minus the practice of commerce and plus civil law. The normal class in this year is divided into four sections, depending upon the branches for which its members are preparing themselves, viz., legal, economic, and statistical subjects, commercial science, and foreign languages. In the third year the commercial class graduates, after continuing the studies of the preceding year, less the course in commercial institutions and with the addition of commercial law, the history of commerce and political economy. The consular class adds the same subjects to the curriculum of the second year, while the normal classes continue in their respective branches. The fourth year shows a programme for the consular class of the three foreign languages, political history, and the history of diplomacy, international, civil and constitutional law, criminal law and procedure, political economy, finance and statistics. The consular class in the fifth year adds a course in civil procedure to those of the fourth year. We do not profess to know the details of all the commercial schools which seek pupils, but we doubt whether there are many, if any, which can offer as good a guarantee of proficiency as that at Venice, and it is easy to understand the Government's readiness to give further support to similar schemes. Smaller schools are in existence at Bari and Genoa and it is proposed to establish two more at Turin and Rome. These being larger cities they will be financially and numerically more prosperous, but it will be difficult for them to improve on the standard set at Venice.

COMING LICENSING LEGISLATION.

In the early days of the next Session the country is promised another great battle over the licensing question. What terms the promised Bill will contain have not yet been disclosed and the secrecy is perhaps wise on the part of the promoters, for it must find a party sadly divided. A large part of the votes which gave the great Liberal majority came from the working man who had been frightened with threats of a dearer bread and misled into a belief that "Free" food was to be free in very truth. Fiscal Reform is a matter which the working man understands little but when the question of his beer arises the working man, be he farm labourer, or artisan, knows exactly what he wants and sees that he gets it. The result must be that any attempt at far-reaching reforms must be made at the risk of alienating many supporters. The fight, for a fight is inevitable, will be the first under the new era. Hitherto it has been waged by faddists supported to a certain extent by genuine reformers against an apathetic and more or less unassailable majority. Now the Labour party has its voice to raise and there is no doubt that the Labour member who does not stand firm for the working man's right to his beer will suffer many bad half hours when he goes back to confer with his constituents. That licensing reform is needed is agreed by all. The difficulties are realised only when the nature of carrying out the reforms is considered. One party contends that since the liquor traffic does much harm—that is never denied—therefore it is evil throughout and must be abolished as an evil without thought or care for the evil doers, namely the publicans. The other party contends that since the trade is carried on under stringent regulations, therefore the trader has been given an actual right in the trade he has built for himself and is entitled to compensation when deprived of his license for reasons other than breach of the law. What view the Labour Party will take is somewhat vague. There is no recorded pronouncement by Labour organisations on paying compensation for the losses arising from the withdrawal of licenses and the consequent closing of houses, but the probability is that Labour representatives will approve the payment of fair compensation out of funds raised in the trade and with the condition of a reasonable time limit. The money should be raised from the trade because the license given by public authority confers a monopoly on the receiver and establishes conditions of value in the property far beyond what it would else be valued at. Compensation should go less to the brewers and persons with merely a money interest in the houses and more to those who are seriously disturbed in the labour they rendered for a living. Those who resist any payment of compensation are also resisting the changes which they declare tend in the direction of temperance reform, and overlook the fact that whatever the effects of drinking may be, its supply has created an enormous private property and business interest which will only submit to demands for moral improvement when its private property claim is considered. This claim of property is seen in the fact that it is difficult to withhold a license although easy to grant one. Though there is a technical limit of time to the license, the plain man regards this fixed period chiefly as an opportunity given to the public authorities to review the conduct of the holder and it is taken as a means of examination rather than a reminder of insecurity during a state of good behaviour. Undoubtedly the licensed trader has a genuine interest in the business he has built up just as much as his neighbouring grocer or tailor and should be treated with equal fairness. There is hope that the reform, when it comes, will deal with the question of tied houses. This is the curse of the industry to-day and a scheme to do away with the system should meet with the approval of all parties.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Peninsular," with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden at 1 a.m. on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Friday next.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Kagoshima Maru" arrived at Colombo yesterday.

MR. B. L. ROSS, C.S., has relieved Capt. Fraser, as Private Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

FOUR Afridi sepoys of the 17th Cavalry have deserted across the border from Bannu carrying off their rifles with them.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of November 1905, Rs. 10,29,25,000 ; ditto, 1906, Rs. 11,84,47,000 ; ditto, 1907, Rs. 14,56,49,000.

FROM the "Westminster Gazette" : "As a result of a terrific storm which has raged in the Black Sea, Vincent Corbett, K.C.V.O., to be His Majesty's Minister Resident at Caracas." It is satisfactory to know the principles on which the present Government appoints our Ministers abroad.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 26th October last, amounted to Rs. 4,327, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs.1,181. The total earnings from 1st July to 26th October last were Rs. 68,427, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 15,111.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 26th October last, amounted to Rs. 13,099, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs.2,962. The total earnings from 1st July to 26th October last were Rs. 2,00,404, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 8,555.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 26th October last, amounted to Rs. 1,596, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs 88. The total earnings from 1st July to 26th October last were Rs. 31,863, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,927.

IN an age when new records in sport are of not infrequent occurrence and attempts to break records are always occurring, it is useful to have at hand some book of reference on the subject to which to turn. Messrs. Andrew Usher and Co., the Distillers of Edinburgh whose Agents in Bombay are Messrs. Cutler Palmer and Co., have realised this and an artistic blotter containing facts and figures about almost every kind of sport imaginable should find many ready to accept and keep it.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

German Spirit Monopoly.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BERLIN, NOVEMBER 22.

In the forthcoming session of the German Diet the Imperial Government will propose a Bill for a Government Monopoly for the Sale of Row Spirits. A similar project was already on the tapis about 20 years ago, when after much agitation it was shelved in favour of a thorough-going reform of the tax on raw brandy. By the Act of June 24th 1887 the system of collecting the taxes and excise duties on spirits at the still-houses directly from the contents of the mashing vessels was introduced. In the meantime matters have changed so remarkably that the passing of a Monopoly Bill in the narrow shape now proposed by the Government is highly probable.

In the first place all politicians agree that the Imperial Exchequer is in urgent need of new sources of revenue and that brandy could well bear an additional impost. The whole amount of taxes, customs and excise duties now levied from Spirits in Germany is a little over 7½ millions Lstr. or 2 sh. 5d. per head, while in Great Britain and Ireland the total comes to over 21¼ millions or 11 sh. per head. That it would not be outrageous to extort another 5 millions for the Imperial Treasury from the consumption of Spirits, is therefore readily admitted.

Whatever may be said of the present system of collecting the taxes on Spirits so much is clear that the beneficient consequences for agriculture and the Destilling Industries have by this time been fully secured. The varieties of potatoes now reared in Germany for the destiller's use are not capable of further improvement, and all technical appliances in the still-houses are at the height of perfection. It is no secret that by gradual improvements of the potatoes used and of the mashing process the output of alcohol from the same volume of mixture on which the tax was laid, increased by about 25 per cent. since 1887 and that the rate of calculation was left as it then stood. That amounted not only to a virtual lowering of the brandy tax, but led even, in case of denatured or exported brandy, to an excess of refunded excise duty over the amount actually paid. About £250,000 a year were thus lost to the Imperial Exchequer by the policy of the Government to leave matters unchanged, because an inducement was therefore held out for improved methods of agriculture end destillery.

Much more remarkable is another privilege granted to the still-houses existing on purely agricultural estates at the time of the introduction of the new brandy tax. They were allowed a reduction of 20 sh. excise duty per hectolitre of brandy up to a certain limit of production. New purely agricultural still-houses were every fifth year admitted to the same privilege. It was calculated that thereby over £2 million were, according to a very complicated system of calculation, distributed as a "gratuity" to the owners of agricultural still-houses. It is possible that this privilege of the old established agricultural still-houses will be fully taken into consideration in the new Monopoly system. For the Government proposes to buy a fixed quantity from every still-house and to allow the establishment of new still-houses only by special permits. When the new plan of distribution is in working order, the complicated and expensive system of levying the excise duty immediately at the still-houses, will of course be dispensed with.

What prices the Monopoly administration will have to pay for a given quantity of marketable raw spirits is pretty easy to calculate. In this respect it stands the Government in good stead, that for the last eight years nearly all destillers were already combined in the well-known Syndicate called "Centrale fur Spiritusverwertung" that has done so much for promoting the use of alcoholic spirits for industrial purposes. The average prices paid by this Syndicate form a trustworthy guide for the compulsory Government purchases of the future. As the Government will probably continue the present practice of selling denatured spirits at a loss, the whole increase of the Revenue from Spirits will be derived by enhancing the price of the raw spirits transformed for drinking purposes and from the saving of the present high costs of collecting the excise duties.

Whether with the higher prices for brandy the consumption will considerably decrease, is an open question. For the last few years have already by the spread of temperance habits and by the severe restriction of licences lowered the drink bill for alcoholic spirits from 4.4 to 3,7 Liter per head of population. By guaranteeing a better process of purification and by making its influence felt on the retail trade this movement may be counterbalanced, as the experience of Switzerland proves. After all climatic circumstances stimulate a limited consumption of spirits in Northern Germany as well as in England and Scotland. While it may be taken for granted that Monopoly will enhance the selling retail price by about 60 per cent. there need not be a very decided fall in the consumption.

Probably no compensation will be offered to the commercial destillers and dealers who are interested in the trade of alcoholic spirits. They will feel certain hardships in the period of transition and therefore oppose the Monopoly scheme. But their influence in Parliament is of no great consequence. If the Imperial Chancellor who has always pronounced himself a convinced protector of "agrarian" interests will come forth with his arguments showing that the Monopoly of the purchase of Raw Spirits is the best way out of the financial difficulties of the Empire, he is most likely to persuade the Diet to pass the new Bill.

At present French activity in Morocco is at a standstill. From the Yallow Book presented by the Government to the Chamber two conclusions may be confidently drawn. On one hand it is obvious that the French Government is little disposed to throw the country into an adventure that may last half a century, cost the life of 20,000 Frenchmen and necessitate an outlay of altogether 400 million Lstr. and even more, so that new taxes would become a dire necessity. On the other hand, however, one clearly perceives that there are, besides the determination of the Government, other powerful influences at work who would fain entangle the Republic into perplexities from which no other escape but occupation would be left. The Colonial men at the front who insist on a go-ahead policy have evidently many adherents in high diplomatic and military circles. There are some personalities who play an important part in the Chamber and allow themselves commercial speculation in Moroccan real property i. e. speculations that could succeed only in case of a French Protectorate. On every side groups of these busy colonial politicians are supposed to be at work. One suspects them in the proposal of the Governor-General of Algiers for the occupation of some Moroccan frontier districts; for by sanctioning these proposals the Government would eventually be dragged into a big enterprize ; "il n'y a que le premier pas qui coute" is a familiar French quotation. On calm reflection the hasty action of the Commodore of the Cruising squadron off Casablanca must be considered an act of surprise for his own Government. At least he is credited with the intention of creating a "fait accompli" that might have compelled his more circumspect Government to a forward move of greater consequences. In the same light appear now the repeated requests by the General of the disembarked troops to get his Government's authorisation for expeditions into the Interior. Everytime the permission is withheld because the Government rightly argues that such advances would necessarily lead to further complications to which eventually no stop could be put. To resist every adventure is the invariable policy of the Government, and well may we appreciate the wisdom of this cautious attitude. At present the Cabinet feels a great reluctance to demand new credits for a Moroccan enterprize from a Chamber that is called upon to grant new taxes for balancing the ordinary expenditure of the Budget and to stand up as the champion of colonial aggrandizement before a notion that is already over-saturated with exotic possessions and obviously does not desire colonial conquests that might cost very dear. Moreover, before the Algeciras Act could be trespassed, France would be in the necessity of coming to a similar previous arrangement with Germany as she is supposed to have arrived at with most of the other powers already before the Conference. Evidently it is still the best policy for France to bide her time and to wait for future developments.

Some doubt might be expressed whether in the end the collateral influences alluded to will not be stronger than the power of resistance in the present French Cabinet. As the machinations of the colonial politicians with vested interests in Morocco made already in 1905 their influence felt, it could again come to a state of affairs in which the French Government is carried away beyond its own set policy and in which the Algeciras Act is scattered into the winds. Be that as it may, if the French Government makes it a point in the first place loyally to arrange matters with the signatory powers, it will then meet with a loyal consideration of its wishes on the part of all powers, Germany included.

NOTES.

With Prince Piero Strozzi-Forano whose death is reported, one of the oldest and most famous Houses of the Italian nobility has come to an end. The family originated from Fiesole but left its traces in Florentine history as early as 1050. As leaders of the aristocratic party the Strozzi in conjunction with the Petti family were traditional opponents of the Medici dynasts. On the whole the Medici family got the upper-hand in these internal struggles and compelled more than one member of the House of Strozzi to live in exile. Far from Florence the renovator of Florence University Palla Stozzi, probably the most attractive figure in the Florence of the 15th century, had to spend the latter years of his life. As an exile Philippo Strozzi built up his historical position and the enormous wealth of his family ; it was he who laid also the foundation of the famous Palazzo Strozzi. When Cosmo I of Florence succeeded in establishing his authority as a Prince, it was again a Strozzi who lost his life for political reasons. The family received the title of the Duchy of Bagnolo in 1644, thus ranking very high in the nobility of Naples. As Roman Princes of Forano the Chiefs of the House appear since 1722.

The last scion of this historic House, Prince Piero, was born on September 20th 1855 and married Countess Sophia Branicka. There was no issue of this marriage. As regards the family estate, Prince Piero bequeathed the famous Palazzo Strozzi, for which Mr. Pierpont Morgan was once reported as a likely buyer, to the municipality of Florence, together with all moveable property contained in the building. Some of the old family pictures, some beautiful fireside mantlepieces and busts by Benedetto da Majano and Desiderio da Stettiguano as well as the charter chest of the house of Strozzi are national Italian treasures of Universal interest.

CHEMISTRY AND ELECTRICITY.

That Chemistry is principally indebted to electricity for its modern achievements, was the unintentional impression of four lectures delivered at the 40th annual meeting of the German Chemical Society in Berlin. Four leading members had been asked to give a short survey of the most important progress made during the last 40 years in their respective branches of Chemistry. Professor Nernst, who reported on the connection of Chemistry with Physics came to the result, that the most important of all problems of Chemistry, viz. the question about the origin of the chemical forces has been solved in the sense, that on the whole these forces are electric. The investigation of the radioactive substances derives its interest from the fact that thereby chemical qualities may be ascertained by electricity and the energy of chemical forces be accurately measured. In the two papers about the discovery and synthesis of new elements the importance of the electric stove was pointed out as the epoch-making events for chemical research. Only by this contrivance was it possible to get important metals in chemical purity and to produce such important chemical combinations as carburet of calcium and Carbonid. Still more stress was laid on the application of electricity for chemical purposes in Dr. N. O. Witt's paper on chemical technology. He showed how by electro-technic appliances a variety of new substances could be produced by comparatively simple methods and that in other cases old complicated chemical methods could be abandoned. From the electric analyses of Chloride of sodium and chlorate of potash the lecturer went through a long list of electro-technic helps in modern chemistry to the last great success in getting our fertilisers from the nitrogen of the air. That in Germany so much has been done for promoting both the chemical and the electro-techic branches of industry, has helped a great deal to lay the solid foundation of material and intellectual prosperity of our own time.

The ruins of an "ancient Israelitic Colony" have been excavated by a German archaeological society in the island of "Elephantine" in Upper Egypt. From an historical point of view, of greatest importance are the Aramaeic-Jewish texts of the end of the 5th Century B. C. discovered on the papyri unearthed by Professor Rubensohn's expedition. These finds prove that a Jewish temple of Jehovah existed in Egypt since early times, that it was destroyed in 411 B. C. but was rebuilt on a large scale a few years afterwards. The deciphering and translation of these invaluable documents are entrusted to Professor Sachau of Berlin. Mostly the texts thus far investigated are petitions to King Darius of Persia, law reports, indentures and inventaries of bequeasts. A whole ward of this ancient Egyptian city was exclusively inhabited by Israelites. For the history of the Jewish religion a large amount of authentic material is thereby on hand from which we will learn a great deal of new facts while a good many hypercritic objections of modern Biblical scholars will be positively superseded.

L. ASCH

BOMBAY'S NEW SHERIF

An item of interesting news reaches [illegible] Western India, which will no doubt be [illegible] with acclamation by all sportsmen, says the [illegible] Although the recipient of the honour is not, [illegible] very well-known on this side of India, it is never less a matter for gratification that good sports are not overlooked by the Government when they combine amongst their other good qualities the essentials that entitle them to be regarded as citizens who are worthy of distinction in the more serious and distinctive positions that have to be filled "honoris causa." It therefore gives us special pleasure to congratulate Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey (otherwise "Mr Jiji") on his nomination to the Shrievalty of Bombay for the ensuing year, and to express the conviction that in conferring this distinction the Government could not have made a happier selection, especially as it has the unanimous approval of the Western India Press. Mr Dwarkadas Dharamsey has been many years known on the Turf under the nom-de-course of "Mr. D. D.," and has won the esteem and respect of all who have had the privilege of knowing him both as a man and a turfite. Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey is a large millowner and has by dint of sterling qualities of head and heart become one of the most successful and prominent men of the time. He is on the Directorate of about a dozen Mill Companies and is himself the Agent of the Tricumdas, Lukhmidas, and the Bombay Cotton Mills, a Justice of the Peace, a Municipal Corporator and a member of the Municipal Standing Committee ; he is also a conspicuous member of the City Improvement Trust, and one of the promoters of the new Proprietary of the "Bombay Gazette," of which he is a Director, while last but not least—to us as sportsmen—he is the owner of a Racing Stable that has given a very good account of itself and one of the latest additions to which has been "Boabdil," who will contest the honours for the Viceroy's Cup this season, and may not improbably carry "Mr. Jiji's" colours to victory.

THE NEW PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The "Indian Daily News" says :—The fashionable residents in Cumballa Hill, Bombay, are very sore regarding the Parsee General Hospital that, it is reported, will have its foundation stone laid by the new Governor Sir George Clarke, on the 11th proximo. Cumballa Hill is a fashionable quarter, and to place a hospital for epidemic diseases in the midst is unwise. The adjacent battery for gunnery practice will also jeopardize the condition of the patients. We have no doubt that Sir George has not been informed of these drawbacks, or His Excellency would atonce have the site changed by the philantrophic donor of the ground. There are so many Parsee hospitals in Bombay that the institution of another seems a waste of money which may be better employed elsewhere.

COL. EDWARD GORDON LILLINGSTON, who served on the Indian North-West Frontier at the forcing of the Umbeyla Pass in 1863, and retired after thirty-eight years' service in 1897, died at Cheltenham on Friday, Nov. 15th in his seventy-first year.

DECISION IN THE WOOD'S CASE.

VERDICT OF THE ARMY COUNCIL.

Senior Officers Upheld.

THE CAUSE OF UNPOPULARITY.

RETENTION IN THE ARMY UNDESIRABLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

The decision of the Army Council in the case of Lieutenant Wood, finds that he is inefficient as a Regimental Officer and that his retention is not in the interests of the Army.

The decision states that the reports of his superiors were unbiassed, though abrupt, and in some instances, unnecessarily strongly worded.

Lieut. Wood's unpopularity was not due to his studious tastes and temperance or to his failure to participate in sports, but to his lack of the faculty of associating himself with the modes of thought and work of his colleagues, to his failure to recognize the duty of identifying himself with the interests of the Battalion as a whole, and to his preference for his own predilections.

The Army Council deprecates Senior Officers bringing pressure to bear on, or even advising a junior to resign in order to avoid the necessity of making adverse reports. Their duty is to report fearlessly and conscientiously and to leave the rest to a higher authority.

NATIVE MINERS' REVOLT IN ORANGIA.

Heavy Damage Done.

ADVANCE ON KROONSTADT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

Five hundred Native Miners have revolted at Vorspoed in Orange River Colony. They destroyed everything destructible and are advancing on Kroonstadt.

All available police have left Bloemfontein.

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN U. S.

"Safe" Directors Arrested for Fraud.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

Three Directors of the California Safe Deposit Trust Company have been arrested on a charge of misappropriation.

It has been ascertained that the Company's liabilities are nine million dollars and its assets four millions.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Sir H. Lambton Goes to China.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

Rear-Admiral Sir H. Lambton has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the China Station.

LATER.

...ral Sir A. Fanshawe has been appointed to ...t Portsmouth, Vice-Admiral Sir W. ... Devonport, and Rear-Admiral Sir R. ... Australian Station.

... ARTHUR COURT-MARTIAL.

...al Stoessel and his ...leagues on Trial.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

...rt-Martial on Generals Stoessel, Reiss, ...t Smirnoff for the capitulation of Port ...as opened in St. Petersburg.

THE KAISER'S VISIT.

Return to London.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

The Kaiser has terminated his visit to Highcliffe and has returned to London in excellent health.

His Majesty lunched with King Edward and King Haakon at Buckingham Palace.

PRINCE GEORGE'S MARRIAGE.

Princess Marie in Athens.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

Princess Marie Bonaparte has arrived at Athens for her forthcoming marriage to Prince George of Greece.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Old Permits Held to be Valid.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

The Indians who were arrested at Volksrust have been discharged on the ground that their Permits under the Peace Preservation Ordinance are still valid.

SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

United Unionists.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Devonport, said that in a few months the Unionist Party would no longer be divided on Fiscal Reform which was predestined to make the next Unionist Administration memorable in the history of the country.

Walking home at night, Mr. Joseph Sheppard fell into a stream at Highbridge, Somerset. He was rescued by a man named Dodderidge, who was in his childhood rescued from a river by Mr. Sheppard

THE OUTLOOK IN ZULULAND.

Martial Law in North Natal.

DINIZULU SURRENDERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

The surrender of Dinizulu is confirmed. A conveyance has been sent to fetch him.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

Martial Law has been proclaimed in Northern Natal.

LATER.

Dinizulu with fifty followers has reached Nongoma and surrendered unconditionally.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

Atherton vs. Yarde-Buller.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

The action for breach of promise brought by Mrs. Atherton against Captain Yarde-Buller began this morning.

Sir E. Carson, in opening the case, stated that the plaintiff had no desire to obtain money from the defendant but only wished to prove to those who knew her that the promise was made.

Mr. Rufus Isaacs, for the defendant, said that in that case it was needless to proceed, as the defendant did not deny the promise.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff with costs but without damages.

SWEDEN'S NEW KING.

Selection of his Title.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

The King of Sweden will take the title of Gustav V.

The funeral of the late King Oscar takes place in a fortnight.

MR. DUNCAN MECLEOD'S DEATH.

Alleged to be Shot by Mr. Meyers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

Intelligence has been received in Calcutta of the death of Mr. Duncan Macleod at Sitarampur. No details are yet available but it appears that Mr. Meyers, the new Manager of the Palashdi Colliery is in some way responsible as he is said to have shot Mr. Macleod and to have been arrested. The firm of Messrs. Macleod and Co. was closed yesterday at 2 p.m. in consequence of the sad event.

SWAMINARAYENS OF GUJARAT.

Religious Controversy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, DECEMBER 10,

The Shankaracharya of Sharadapitha has declared Swaminarayans avaidic, Hence they are said to have gone to get the consent of being vaidic from Shankaracharyas of Shringeri and Goverdhan Mathas.

In this respect the following telegram from Shardapitha was addressed to both Shankaracharyas on the 8th inst. :—"The recently arisen sect in Gujarat, called Swaminarayens, contains outcaste followers; so it is termed avaidic by Shankaracharya of Shardapitha by Satsangjivan Vachanamrit and other authoritative works and their followers declared out castes. They come for your honour's approval for being vaidic showing their artificial Shikshapatri only. They do not deserve protection as a Mahasabha is to be held to which your honour will be invited. The certificate from Benares is false.

To which Goverdhanpitha replies thus :—"No information from Swaminarayan. I shall not go out of vaidic religion.

The reply from the other is not yet received.

NARENDRONATH BATTCHARJEE ARRESTED.

Charged with Dacoity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

The arrest is reported of Narendronath Bhattcharjee who was at one time Sub-Editor on the "Sardbya." The charge is of having been concerned in the dacoity at Chingripoka station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, twelve miles from Calcutta on the morning of the 6th instant when the till containing Rs. 600 was robbed.

THE BOGRA CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

The Bogra case has been adjourned to next month in consequence of the illness of the Sessions Judge in that District.

ALIGARH COLLEGE.

Election of Secretary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 10.

With regard to the election of the Secretary for the Aligarh College the voting was unanimously in favour of Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk, and the other candidate having withdrawn it is understood the Nawab will be formally elected on the 15th instant.

LONDON TEA MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

A cable to the "Englishman" from London reports the Tea Market very strong, common clean whole leaf tea being quoted at sevenpence halfpenny.

THE Chrysanthemum Show has been a fitting finale to the busy Army Cup Week, a Lucknow correspondent writes. And what a variety of chrysanthemums! There were the star-shaped flowers; the 'crinkly' flowers and the dishevelled yet wildly symmetrical blooms, the petals leaving the corolla in harmonious confusion. White chrysanthemums, purple and cream yellow, russet, amber, mauve and heliotrope. Truly magnificent was the display, requiring more the brush of the painter than the pen of the writer to depict, to give one an impression of the many-hued and multiform flowers.

THE VICEROY AT BHAMO.

Lord Minto Reply to the Address.

PROPCSED RAILWAY TO CHINA.

JUNGLE FOWL SHOOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAMO, DECEMBER 10.

H. E. the Viceroy, in reply to the address presented to him at Bhamo yesterday, made the following reply :—

"I thank you for the Address which you have presented to me as the Representative of the King-Emperor, and I would request you to convey to the inhabitants of Bhamo my appreciation of the sincerity and loyalty of their welcome. I am glad to have this opportunity of meeting the leading representatives of your district and of visiting this interesting town, the gathering place of traders of so many different races, the Frontier Post through which the old trade route from the Chinese Empire has for centuries passed into Burma. I rejoice to hear your recognition of the benefits conferred by the British Rule. I congratulate you on the establishment of law and order and on the encouraging hopes of an advancing civilization and I trust that in each succeeding year you may be better able, with the help of improved communication, to develop the resources of your country and to further the possibilities of your trading interests. Your great river and the Railway to Mandalay have already done much for you in that direction, and I share in your hopes for a time when the Railway system of Burma may be linked up with that of China. A survey has, you know, already been carried out as far as Tengyneh, whilst a railway reconnaissance has been made to Taliffu. It would be a costly undertaking to reach that point, but it is not impracticable, and, I hope I am not too ambitious in looking forward to a future when with the good-will and co-operation of the Chinese Imperial Government the line may connect not only Bhamo to Tengyueh, but eventually with Taliffu and Yunanfu to the immense advantage of the commercial interests and friendly relations of the populations on both sides of the frontier.

"You have my hearty sympathy in the precautions you are taking against plague and in your efforts to encourage sanitation by which the general health of the community must so largely benefit. But I much regret to hear of the constant recurrence of the cattle disease which has been so disastrous in its effects The latter is under the careful consideration of the Local Government and no effort will be spared to devise some means of successfully combating it. As to the educational difficulties you mention, it is, of course, open to the members of the Buddhist community in any district to establish a school in which their religion may be taught and, if that school conforms to the regulations of the Education Department it will receive financial aid from Government in accordance with the Grant-in-Aid rules in this respect for such a school to which you refer in your address. The suggestion that this school should be raised to the status of a High School is a matter for the consideration of the authorities of the American Baptist Mission Union by whom the School is maintained. But I have no doubt that any proposals to that effect which the managers of the School might find themselves in a position to put forward would be systematically considered by the Director of Public Instruction. I am informed that at present there is not sufficient demand for higher education in the Bhamo District to justify the Local Government in establishing a Government High School, But the Government of India will, I need not say, be anxious to recognise as far as possible all the local considerations involved.

"I thank you again for the warmth of the reception extended to me by the people of Bhamo and for your very kind expression towards my family and the members of my Staff."

This morning His Excellency the Viceroy and certain members of his Staff drove out about four miles north of the station and took part in a jungle fowl shoot which had been organised by Mr. Dawson, Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo. The bag was 28 jungle fowl, 1 pheasant and 2 barking deer. The party lunched in the jungle and then drove back to the Contonments. At 4 p.m. Their Excellencies, the Ladies Elliot and party drove to a Chinese Joss House here and were conducted round it by the Chinese officials in charge. The party then drove to the Military Police lines. A Guard of Honour composed entirely of Kachins, under Lieut. Carter, received the Viceroy with a Royal salute. The British and Nativ Officers of the Battalion were then presented to His Excellency by Captain Kirkee, Commanding, who conducted Their Excellencies round the lines. The party then returned to the "Sladen."

THE HIRED TRANSPORT "DONGOLA."

Arrives at Karachi with Drafts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 10.

The Hired Transport "Dongola" arrived here this afternoon from Southampton. She brought drafts for the Northern Army and the 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, from Malta en route to Chakratta, after disembarking the 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, at Malta. The troops on board will disembark to-morrow and be despatched to their destinations by three troop trains leaving the same evening. The "Dongola" sails for Southampton on 20th instant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS. DECEMBER 10.—Thomas, Lieut., S. W. Borderers, form Karachi.
Lane, Lieut., 1-39th G, Rifles, from England.
Thring, Lieut.-Col., 27th Cavalry, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURES, DECEMBER 10.—Gilchrist, Capt., 46th Punjabis, to Sehore.
Chesney, Lieut.-Col., 18th Lancers, to England.
Stanley, Capt., 2-3rd Gurkhas, to Lansdowne.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

74th Punjabis.—Major S. Geoghegan, 2nd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Major F. A. Hoghton, transferred to the 69th Punjabis, in similar capacity. Date 25th October.

The General Officer Commanding Southern Army, sanctions privilege leave to the undermentioned Officer for sixteen days, from the 16th December, or such date as he may avail himself of it:—Brigadier-General F. G. Atkinson Colonel-on-the-Staff, Commanding Bangalore Cavalry Brigade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

Approval has been given to the resignation of their Commission by Captain Sir E. Lacon, Bart, 12th Lancers, and Lieutenant V. Harvey, Royal Highlanders.

Major A. Stockley, No. 4 Depot, Royal Field Artillery, Portland, is posted to the 3rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Meerut.

2nd-Lieutenant Todd, 101st Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, embarks for duty in India on the 27th of November and Lieutenant Trenchard of the 85th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, embarks on the 18th of December to join his Unit.

Captain E. W. Furse, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 2nd Battery of the Royal Field Artillery at Kirkee and Captain Lynch-Staunton to the 7th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Agra.

Captain the Hon. B. J. Russell is posted to the Royal Field Artillery in India.

Lieutenant Grant, 57th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to No. 3 Ammunition Column and Lieutenant S. R. Radcliffe, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 57th Battery.

Lieutenant Kenyon, 73rd Co., Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 31 Mountain Battery and Lieutenant Maclean, 76th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 32 Mountain Battery.

NEW RAILWAY LINES FOR THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Proposal taking Shape.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 10.

The *Pioneer* says:—When the Ganges was bridged at Phaphamau, Allahabad, in connection with the construction of the Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway, we urged that full advantage should be taken of the new crossing place over the river and that a direct line from Phaphaman to Rae-Bareili should be built. But the Government of India had no funds available for that project, extraordinary demands on account of rolling stock crippling its action.

"In the matter of the new lines now, however, that famine has appeared in the United Provinces relief works have of necessity to be undertaken and the Lieutenant-Governor has wisely advocated the employment of labour on the lines in the tract immediately north of the Ganges from Phaphaman to Cawnpore Bridge. Surveys are accordingly being made by the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway and earthwork can be begun at short notice.

"The exact alignment will hereafter be settled, the views of Sir John Hewett being given full consideration. But, in a general way, the route can even now be indicated. Starting from near Phaphaman the Surveyors will work parallel with the Ganges but at some distance inland until Mustafabad is reached brtween forty and fifty miles from the starting point. Then they will turn north-eastwards and make for Rae-Bareili, this section being some twenty miles. Here a junction will be effected with the existing Lucknow-Rae-Bareili-Benares Line. By this route direct communication between Allahabad and Lucknow will be established, the present detour via Partabgarh being avoided. Fast Mail trains should cover the distance between these two important towns well under two hours as the mileage will be only about 110. The country to be traversed is perfectly flat and not many engineering difficulties present themselves. The journey from Allahabad to Naini Tal, Dehra Dun and Mussoorie during summer months will be materially shortened by this new route.

"Another Survey Party has been told off to work from Mustafabad north-westwards and parallel with the Ganges the idea being to give Cawnpore an alternative line to both Allahabad and Benares, at the same time putting it in touch with the usually fertile tracts of the Rae-Bareili District.

The alignment in this instance also will only be settled after the surveys have been completed, the point to be considered being whether the junction with the main Cawnpore-Lucknow line should be at Unao or Cawnpore Bridge Station. It seems to matter little which station is chosen, but local conditions as regards traffic will have to be weighed. In this case, also, the country is open and engineers can pick and choose the route which will best serve the agricultural population. The distance, roughly, will be seventy miles.

"Finally, a short line of some fifteen miles will be surveyed from near Rae-Bareili to Dalmau on the north bank of the Ganges. The aggregate length of the lines mentioned is officially put at 140 miles. The project, as a whole, is one which promises extremely well financially, as in normal seasons the country to be opened out bears good crops and it is only partially served now by metalled roads. A return of between six and seven per cent. on capital outlay may be reasonably expected in course of a few years.

There should be abundant unskilled labour available in the next six or eight months as relief operations are extended and good progress should be made on earthwork before the monsoon of 1908 sets in. Thereafter the lines can be finished in the ordinary way."

CHARITABLE THEATRICALS IN HYDERABAD.

The Mohsin-ul-Mulk Scholarship Fund.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECEMBER 9

Last Sunday night, Mr. C. D. Patel's new Parsee Victoria Theatrical Company, of Bombay, staged a play entitled "Dhoop Chhav," in aid of the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Scholarship Fund, Aligarh College. The theatre was packed, the nobles and high officials of Hyderabad being very much in evidence.

The whole play, with the actors, actresses, dresses, and scenery, were fully appreciated. The Proprietor, Mr. Patel, presented the collection of the night, when Moulvi Abdul Huk, Honorary Secretary, thanked Mr. Patel and members for their generosity towards the Charity Fund.

The Committee then presented two gold medals to the Proprietor and chief actress, Miss. Pootlee, as a token for her excellent performance.

MAJOR W. S. R. HODSON.

Touching Commemoration Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 10.

A most touching commemoration ceremony took place here on Sunday when some of the surviving Native Officers and Comrades in Arms of Hodson's Horse arrived in Lucknow from Cawnpore and proceeding to Major Hodson's grave in Martiniere Park placed on it a large wreath of white chrysanthemums tied with the Colours of their Regiment. The card attached to it bore an inscription in gold letters as follows :—"Major W. S. R. Hodson, in Memoriam, from his Comrades in Arms, 9th and 10th Hodson's Horse, 1857-1908." They were accompanied by Colonel Angelo who has been connected with the 9th Hodson's for a quarter of a century and who commanded it for six years.

DOWN PUNJAB MAIL.

Derailed near Etawah.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 10.

The Down Punjab Mail ran off the rails at Samhon, nineteen miles South of Etawah, on Sunday last. It is stated that the accident was due entirely to the breaking of the rail outside the station. Five coaches were derailed, but no one was hurt. Fortunately the derailed vehicles comprised only the after-part of the train and the front portion was sent on very little later, arrangements easily being made for the accommodation of passengers who had been in the derailed carriages.

GOVERNMENT have decided to abolish the Government Central Book Depot at the end of the current month. The stock of Government publications and books of the Sanskrit Series will be transferred to the Government Central Press, where they will be on sale with effect from January 1st. All references in connection with them should, therefore, be addressed to the Superintendent of the Press on and after that date. The sale and copy-right of vernacular books and maps hitherto published by the Depot will be transferred to private firms, particulars of which can be ascertained on application to the Director of Public Instruction, Poona.

MRS. Evans, of Shakespeare-terrace, Lower Mortlake-road, Richmond, claims that she is the only woman entitled to wear the Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman medals. A concession to wear the medals was granted her on the death of her husband, who had belonged to the 4th (King's Own) Regiment. Mrs. Evans was often under fire during the Crimean war. She used frequently to carry her husband's gun on the march, and regularly went down to the trenches with him to break the long watches. She receives a pension from the Patriotic Fund of 5s. a week

"THE POPULAR BRIDGE PLAYER."

I undertake the review of a new book on Bridge with the utmost reluctance. I do not expect to find, and for years past I never have found, in Bridge literature anything either new or interesting. The vein is worked out. Bridge books, now, can do no more than record the ephemeral predominance in London or some other large card-playing centre, of preferences. We may be told that in New York the majority of players in the Clubs play prophylactic Spades, or the Heart convention, or that they do not. It is a matter of no consequence and has little if any interest in the theoretician's eyes. But I suppose that as long as there is a rising generation there will be writers for it, and that elementary books find a market among elementary players. It is hard to realize, hard for us, that is to say, who saw the introduction of Bridge, and worked out its true principles, that anyone can want to begin right at the beginning again, and be informed how the game is played, and what a Bridge Scoring card is like. And I should have thought that the requirements of real beginners would be amply met by the existing standard works on Bridge. "Hellespont," for instance is quite comprehensive, and contains the fullest detailed instruction for the novice. I have before me the latest addition, or one of the latest additions to Bridge literature "The Popular Bridge Player," by "Cut Cavendish." The name is well chosen. The book is written down to the level of its market. I do not find a single new idea in it. The old controversies are of course faintly outlined: the old and most superficial arguments are trotted out again, and the reader has the benefit of the Author's conclusion and advice—for what they are worth. But even in these well worn paths "Cut Cavendish" merely states the most obvious considerations for and against the disputed plays. I doubt whether he has ever gone further himself. I doubt whether he has ever attempted to refer all play in a game to fundamental principles. He appears to hang his mind on every accident, and the result, so far as a theoretician is concerned, is that he is neither interesting nor instructive. I cannot conceive what is the use of this kind of book; except perhaps for the rules of the game up-to-date, which are included in it, and for the purposes of a person who does not know how the game is played the information upon that head. When I open a new book on Bridge I naturally turn first to what the Author has to say on the Discard. For it is there that we are likely to be able to obtain most quickly, the standard of his merit. "Cut Cavendish" has nothing at all to say. He prefers the Weak Discard: but he does not offer to explain to his readers what the true theory of the Discard is. In this as in the Spade Shield, the Heart Convention, and other fields of controversy, the ultimate decision rests, to use a phrase I have often used before, and is now I perceive finding favour in other controversial realms, as being the last and decisive solution of points upon which opinions have proved irreconcilable,—upon the variability of temperament. Strictly speaking, this is no more than an explanation of what appears to be an unreasonable divergence. It is no solution, in the abstract, of the problems. If there is to be a true Theory of Bridge or anything else, it must be based on sound principle, and opposites in practice cannot possibly be referred to the same theory. Either the Heart Convention, for instance, is right or wrong: either the Spade Shield is sound or unsound. But while I hold firmly my own opinion, I have every reason to know, that others do not. The Rules of the game allow a choice, and the exercise of that choice, is not a question of reason for on the side of the Heart Convention, and the Strong Discard there is no reason at all, but of temperament. Remove the policeman and like artificial restrictions, and you might or you might not steal. But it could not be equally right to steal, or not to steal, though you might do the one or the other with equal impunity.

While "Cut Cavendish" is right in his conclusion, upon that vexed play of Weak or Strong Discard, he does not appear to know, certainly he does not intelligibly say, why. Further he introduces, from the pen of another writer on Bridge (Red Lancer,) three of the most appalling excrescences on this part of the Theory, without a hint of disapproval. The so-called French Discard, the Seven, and the Circular Discard, are explained for the benefit of the curious. But it does not enter "Cut Cavendish's" head to examine these propositions critically. "Red Lancer" thinks it justification enough for introducing the French Discard. to add that there are very fine players in France. There are very fine Chess players in India, but there never has been, and probably never will be a fine Indian Chess Theorist. Similarly as far as I know, and I used to be well acquainted with Bridge literature, there is not a single continental writer French, German, Greek or Constantinopolitan, who has added anything, of the least value to the Theory of Bridge. One fatal objection, a practical objection to the French Discard lies on the face of the illustration given by "Red Lancer." A discard from, one Red Suit means that you want the other, from one Black Suit that you want the other. Hearts are being led, you have one discard to make. You want Diamonds. What are you to do? He suggests discarding first from your weakest, and then from your strongest black suit. Admirable, but as I say, suppose you have only one discard to make? What then? The like practical objections to the utterly silly Seven and Circular Discards, could be easily brought forward. But the radical theoretical objection is that they are purely and arbitrarily conventional, falling in this respect, but much more plainly, under the condemnation of the Heart convention. They are not plays which arise naturally out of the game, and can be referred to a reasoned principle. They are merely signals, with no reason behind them. And directly you try to reduce a game like Bridge to a system of rigid signalling you deprive it of all its intellectual worth. Wherever I turn in this little book I find convincing proof that the Author is no Theorist, that he is always being led away from true principles by the mere accidents of particular cases. On page 20 for instance, after rightly condemning the pusillanimity of players who will never go No Trumps without an Ace: and after stating the Robertson Rule, with a Reservation that Fine players do not need it, he gives two hands, holding which he says that as Dealer he would boldly call No Trumps: and evidently expects his Readers to thrill at such instinctive sagacity. For it is clearly meant to be a proof of what a Fine player will dare. Both hands count over 25 by the despised Robertson Rule. Comment is superfluous. How far didacticism and popularity will carry the Bridge authority has been proved over and over again in Mr. Dalton's later writing. Dalton never was of any value as a Theorist. He watched the play in the London clubs, perhaps he played himself, he may even be a very fine player, I do not know. But I do know that his books do not anywhere contain a reasoned exposition of the whole argument for and against any of his conclusions. Latterly he has been denouncing various tendencies in actual Bridge play, especially the tendency to the forward game. The No Trump Maniac is his bugbear. Probably not because he really has any reasoned conviction on the subject, but because it was the one point upon which almost all the recognized authorities had formerly been unanimous, that a daring forward No Trump game, was best.

Therefore advocating something opposed to this was likely to attract attention and set people thinking that Dalton was original and of course superior to his predecessors. Carried away by this bid for notoriety, never having been much addicted to independent and accurate analysis, we find that he has now given a typical hand, two small Hearts, six Diamonds headed by A. K. J., and two outside Aces, with which he says No experienced player would think of going no Trumps. Diamonds is the proper call. Well, I am sorry for the experienced players, that is all. I only wish I could hold such a hand a hundred times and back the result of the No Trump against the Diamond call for five hundred rupees a time. "Cut Cavendish" has a great deal to say about the declaration. It is all old history. He has a good deal to say about the lead. It is all the veriest commonplace, except in one or two points where he is I think clearly wrong. He still appears to think the old whist long suit lead is better than a strengthener against a Red Suit call. And he does not advocate leading A. from A. and two small. If you bottle your Aces against Red Suit calls you frequently have to carry them home. His table of leads against No Trumps, is for the most part harmless, but quite superfluous. Broadly speaking all that the beginner needs remember is to open his longest suit, open it with the fourth best, unless he has three bridge honours when in most cases it is wise to open with one of them, the middle for choice. The great exception is strangely enough a lead which "Cut Cavendish" recommends. From A. K. J. and two small, he says lead the K. This, too, without a card of re-entry. It is an old controversy. I waged it nearly ten years ago with the Constantinople School, who are strenuously in favour of of the K. lead. It appears to me to show a fundamental misconception of the true position and the legitimate expectation of the leader. The only reason for leading the K. is to drop the Q. on the second round. If this fails, leader can never make more than two tricks in a suit which ought ninety-nine times out of a hundred to yield four. The proper way to look at the position is, to reason thus, if my partner has the Q. well and good, we make five tricks in the suit. If he hasn't he will probably have one card of re-entry, as I have none, and he will probably have at least two cards of my suit, in which case by opening low we shall surely make his card of re-entry and four tricks in my suit, and so save the game. That is the reasonable average expectation. It would be quite easy to prove to demonstration, had I space enough, that the occasional gain of leading the K. is enormously outweighed by the loss. The lead is bad, and the probabilities are not much affected by holding the J. as well as the K., a point on which the continental schools seem to lay a disproportionate stress. With a five card suit and no card of re-entry, if the suit is headed by A., K., fourth best should be invariably led. The case of your partner having the Q. single, the most exceptional, does not impair the value of this rule, unless indeed you hold the A., K., J. 10, 9, or after the J, the 9, 8, and can drop the 10 on the third round. Briefly, overloading the memory with a lot of practically useless leads, does not improve either the young player's efficiency, or the attractiveness of the game. For the rest, the book contains the usual amount of sound but platitudious counsel, on such subjects as finessing, unblocking and changing suits, against a No Trump call. There is nothing new in what "Cut Cavendish" has to say about these rather elementary matters, all that can be, said has been said over and over again, literally, hundreds of times. The style of the book is not attractive. The author is often as careless in expression, as in his reasoning, so that while the book contains much bad bridge it contains, I fear, even more bad grammar.

This may easily be corrected in a subsequent edition. But we doubt whether the Author's analytical capacity, is of a high enough order to make this more than one of the already too numerous superfluous publications, on Bridge, which once read, no player wants to read again.

ACE OF SPADES.

A CATHOLIC FEDERATION IN BOMBAY.

The Catholics of Bombay have long felt the want of a common organisation to bring together the varied sections of which they are composed. Though professing a world-wide religion which knows no distinction of race or clime, they have yet painfully realized that for all except religious purposes, four centuries of the Christian religion have not sufficed to raise them above the narrowing influences of this land of castes and clans. In the City of Bombay and its suburbs, among a Catholic population of 60,000, there are at least four well-marked divisions, not to mention smaller sections. To serve the interests of the different classes, there are several associations and other organizations, but though they do much good, their sphere of action is circumscribed and they do not profess to touch those who are without their fold. The consequence is that no single Institution claims to represent the entire Catholic community, and combined action was considered well-high impossible except, of course, in religious matters. An accidental circumstance, however,—the recent demonstration of sympathy for French Catholics—suggested not only the possibility but the means of bringing about a permanent organization. In response to an invitation issued by the Reverend Fr. A. Seither, S.J., the Managing Committees of the various Institutions and a number of representative citizens met together at the Goan Union School Hall, Dabul, and decided to form a Catholic Federation. A Committee was appointed to draw up the Constitution of the Federation and to frame rules for its conduct, and these will now be adopted at a General Meeting of the Catholics of Bombay (with representatives from up-country stations), which has been convened for Sunday, the 15th instant, at 5-15 p.m. (Standard Time.)

The aim of the proposed Federation is to represent not merely the Catholics of Bombay, but of the entire Presidency and indeed of other parts of India in course of time. Its objects are defined to be "to serve as a strong bond of union among all Catholics and Catholic Societies; to protect and promote general Catholic interests; to create public Catholic opinion; to study and discuss the conditions of our social life in lectures, pamphlets, and otherwise; to encourage the spread of Catholic literature and to foster a thoroughly Catholic life."

It is to be above party and caste and will have nothing to do with partisan politics. While finding room within its fold for the representatives of every existing organization and religious society, it will not in any way interfere with the management of any such Institution, nor assume any control whatever over it. Thus, while existing Institutions contribute their moral support to the Federation, they obtain in return a promise of material, though indirect support coupled with a guarantee of their own autonomy. Except to this extent, the Federation will depend on its own members, who, on payment of a nominal fee, will be registered under the parishes to which they belong by 'Promoters' specially appointed to look after each Parish or District. A General Assembly of all the members will be held at least once every year, but the real business of the Federation will be done by Conventions of Delegates, one Delegate being elected by every group of 50 members. From the Delegates an Executive Committee of 15 members will be chosen to conduct the affairs of the Federation. The plan is somewhat novel to India, but it appears to be well-suited to the requirements of the case especially in view of the fact that such distant centres as Belgaum, Bhusawal, Quetta, Hyderabad, Karachi, &c., will have their share of representation.

Judging from the enthusiastic manner in which the idea of a Federation was hailed by all classes of Catholics in Bombay City, it is to be hoped that the Meeting on the 15th instant will be largely attended. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay and His Grace the Archbishop, Bishop of Damaun, whose great interests, in matters affecting the welfare of the Dioceses placed under their care is so well-known, have graciously consented to be present. Of course it goes without saying that Catholics will not be backward in appreciating the benefits likely to accrue from the proposed Federation. Between the different sections there is no antagonism of interests, no essential difference of any consequence; it should therefore be the aim and the duty of every Catholic to break through the sentiment which has hitherto kept them divided and to form the entire Community into one homogeneous body, capable of ready union and united action, as behoves those whose greatest claim to distinction lies in answering the Divine call to "One Faith, one Shepherd and one Fold."

SIR GEORGE CLARKE'S FIRST RECEPTION.

THE first Reception held in Bombay by Sir George Clarke, at Malabar Point, last night, indicated in some measure, by its brilliant success and the large number of prominent citizens who contributed to it, the popularity which His Excellency has already acquired in this city. The gathering of European and Native ladies and gentlemen was large and influential, representing all classes and nationalities. The silk and satin dress of the native ladies, decked with their ornaments and jewels and diamonds drew special attention. The garden grounds, the spacious verandahs and the reception halls were tastefully decorated and illuminated under the direction of the Government House Staff, the energetic Military Secretary, Captain J. G. Greig, attending with a personal interest to every detail of the arrangements. Specially attractive were the decorations in the garden grounds, with the skilful illumination with fairy lamps and Chinese lanterns, hanging from the branches of trees in the western portion of the compound. Scarlet cloth was laid in the garden grounds from the carriage way to the main entrance leading up to the front verandah, while rich carpets covered the floor of the reception hall. The Governor's Band, stationed under cover near the eastern verandah of the bungalow, played selections of music during the evening. The main staircase and the verandahs as well as the large reception hall, were lined by brightly clad Chobdars and Sowars of the Governor's Body-Guard, the latter standing to attention with their bright headed spears.

After the presentations, an adjournment was made to the refreshment buffets, which were most liberally furnished. The Reception proved very enjoyable in every respect, and the guests were on their way homeward by mid-night.

FACTORY COMMISSION.

Mr. Shapurji Broacha's Evidence.

THE Factory Commission met again yesterday afternoon at the Council Hall, Secretariat, the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morison presiding. The first witness examined was Mr. J. C Hammit, M.Inst.M.E. Manager of the new Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company. He said he was not in favour of creating a class of "young persons" as in the United Kingdom. If the law be eventually amended so as to do this, the effect would be that the machinery would have to be stopped when these young persons leave in the evening. Much inconvenience and a distinct loss would thereby be caused.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

For certificates of physical fitness and age, which are required prior to the employment of children on half time, the child should be allowed to work at least a few days pending examination for the same. Witness suggested that the period should be 6 days at least. The present arrangement, he said, for the medical examination of half-timers were satisfactory and require no other change. The only safeguard to prevent half-timers who are refused certificates as adults in one factory from working in another would be the thorough examination by a Surgeon in the other Factory which must take place before the admittance of any such hands.

WORKING HOURS.

Witness said that the working hours of adult males should be limited to 12 hours. The method of enforcing the restriction would be to have the working hours of a Factory notified to the Factory Inspector for every three months by the Factory Agents.

Witness did not think it desirable to keep a special register of all workers under the age of 16.

Mr. D. Reubens, Manager of Rehmani Mills, on being examined said that he did not think there was any necessity to obtain trained Inspectors for factory work from the United Kingdom. He did not think the present working hours of adult males were excessive. With regard to compulsory education of half timers, he said it was a waste of energy.

Cross-examined by the President, witness said that he disagreed with the last witness as to the restriction of hours. The present hours of work were not too long. If the men found that the wages would be affected by the restriction of hours they would go on strike. If they struck work, the mill-owners would be great sufferers. The fact that they had no funds would not prevent them from striking. They could go to Marwarees to borrow money, but strike they must if their wages were reduced.

TIME WASTED BY MILL-HANDS.

Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha, the leading Broker of Bombay, was then examined. He said that he was connected with the Phœnix Mill, Gold Mohur Mill, and the Union Flour Mill. From his experience he could say that one-fifth of the time was wasted by the workmen in loitering in the mill-compound. In England the workmen did their work steadily and systematically, whereas in India not only the labourers but merchants and traders also worked in a desultory fashion. Of the 13 hours of work they were at the machine for about ten hours and a half.

WORKING HOURS.

He was not in favour of any restriction being imposed regarding the hours of work. They would say that the legal restriction, if imposed, was due to the intervention, philanthrophic or otherwise, of the Lancashire mill-owners and the Indian mill-hands would certainly resent such an unwarranted interference. If the hours were restricted it would not make the workmen do their work steadily; and it would not lead to the improvement of their desultory habit of working. On no account would they leave off their habit of working in a leisurely way. If the workmen worked over-time they got higher wages for the extra time of work. Indian labourers were as a rule sober and not drunkards. In his Flour Mill, they worked by two shifts, but in no case a man worked on both the shifts. Once he issued passes for 40 men out of 200 to go out at a time, but the men resented the practice and threatened to strike. They were willing to work with electric light. In one of his mills the men worked from 6 a.m. to 7-15 p.m. and in the other mill from 6 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.

SPECIAL CLASS UNDESIRABLE.

He was not in favour of creating a special class of young men with a view to restriction of working hours The men were of fine physique. They were robust and healthy. They were now exactly what they were 20 years ago as regards their physical constitution, but he believed that they had improved in skill. It they saved any money, they were eager to invest it in land in their native country. If there was to be a restriction of hours then it should be informed all over India including the Native States, but he would much rather prefer the employers and the employes to adjust the working hours between themselves according to the exigencies of the time. The men had the power to effect a combination in their own mill, but as there was nothing like the Trade Union they would not effect a combination with men of other mills. He was in favour of a compulsory Sunday holiday. If there was an uniform law restricting the hours of work, then it would not be detrimental to the interests of the industry.

The Commission then adjourned to Wednesday afternoon.

ASSAM LABOUR COMMITTEE'

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

THE inquiry into the circumstances under which the B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. "Mazagon" collided with the Victoria Dock wall on the morning of the 26th November was further proceeded with yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court. The Court was composed of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate (President), Commander Sydney Andrews, Marine Superintendent, P. and O. Company, Mr. H. E. Johnson, First Grade Pilot and Mr. William Britton, Chief Engineer, P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia" Captain Elliott of the s.s. "Clan Graham" and Mr. Colquhon, Chief Engineer of the Anchor Line's s.s. "Scindia" were the assessors, Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Government; Mr. Shortt of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Company, Solicitors, was for Captain C. Hodson Master of the s.s. "Mazagon;" Mr. Velinker, Pleader, appeared for Mr. Crapper, the pilot, and Mr. Blunt, Solicitor, of Messrs Craigie, Lynch and Owen appeared for the Company.

Mr. John Alexander Ross, Chief Officer of the s.s. "Mazagon" examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was on the forecastle head when the accident occured. From that place he could not appreciate the movements of the engines. The anchors were let go under his superintendence. When the port anchor was dropped the ship would be about 120 feet from the dock-wall. He was not quite sure. The steamer felt the strain of the anchor before she struck the wall. Witness afterwards got an order to let go the starboard anchor. Both the orders were immediately obeyed. Witness did not think there was any strain on the ship by the dropping of this anchor. They were about 60 feet from the dock wall when the starboard anchor was let go. The ship must have slowed up by the dropping of the two anchors. He did not take notice of it. Witness hardly felt the impact at the forecastle head. He did not consider at any time that the ship was in a position of danger.

Questioned by the Court, witness said when the port anchor was dropped the ship was heading at a slight angle.

Mr. E. F. Blackford, fifth engineer, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was in the engine-room when the ship was going into the dock. His duty was to stand by the telegraph, answer the rings, call out the rings and record them, so that the Chief Engineer could hear. He recorded the orders correctly. The second engineer at once carried out the orders he received. Witness received more than one order for "full astern." He received three orders There was a lapse of full one minute between the first and second. The second and the third were given nearly together. The first order was obeyed by the second engineer. It was at 1-21 a.m. Witness did not record the other two orders, because he had never received a repeated order before. He has a year's service as engineer.

Examined by Mr. Velinker, witness said it was a part of his duty to look round to see whether the second engineer obeyed the orders. It was not his duty to report him if he did not obey the orders. He could draw his attention to it. The Chief Engineer was presumably on the platform. At the moment of the impact. About half a minute after the impact he came alongside of witness and said to the second engineer that the ship had evidently struck something.

Questioned by Blunt, witness said the chief engineer's duty was to superintendent the work of the staff.

Examined by Mr. Shortt, witness said when the chief engineer came into the engine-room after the impact he did not complain that there was anything wrong with the engines. It was not possible to put the engines of "full speed ahead" if the order was "full speed astern."

Mr. John Duncan, second engineer, said he put the engines "full speed astern" as soon as he received the order. He received the order twice. The engines always responded quickly. When the order was repeated he thought greater speed was required. But he could not give it. In his experience such an order was never repeated. Half a minute after the impact the chief engineer came into the engine-room and remarked to the witness that the ship had evidently struck something. Witness did not make any mistake in carrying out the orders.

Questioned by Mr. Shortt, witness said the lapse between the first and the second order for "full speed astern" was of one minute.

Examined by Mr. Velinker, witness said the second and the third orders for "full speed astern" came almost at once. It was very unusual to have two rings simultaneously like that. He had never known his engines to have got centred.

Mr. J. Crapper, the pilot, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said it was about one minute past one o'clock when he got the signal to come in. They were then about 3,200 feet from the dock entrance. His orders were all carried out satisfactorily and the engines worked well up to the time when they got to north channel beacon. Witness then detailed the orders he had given. They went full ahead for six minutes, half speed for a minute, full speed for two minutes, half speed for two minutes and then "stop." Witness gave the order "slow" and "stop" all at once. He did not see what was telegraphed. "slow" would mean slow ahead. The next order he gave was "full speed astern." When he gave the order "slow, stop" the ship would have 1½ to 2 knots weigh on. When he gave the order "full speed astern" the ship would be 300 to 350 feet from the dock wall. The ship would have gone a distance of about 1,300 feet from his giving the order "slow, stop." Before he gave the order to put the engines astern the ship seemed to go ahead a little faster. That was why he gave the order "full speed astern." At that time the engines were at stop, and the ship ought to have been losing weigh. If the engines had been put ahead before the order "full speed astern" was given it would not have been at its order, nor was a mistake possible for he gave no such order at all. The ship had been going slower and slower and suddenly shot forward. He did not think the ship was in a place of danger then. He let her go along. He did not hear any vibration of the engines. The speed increased a little. Witness said to the Captain that the engines were not moving. Witness did not know what the Captain said, but the latter went to the ship's side. The port anchor was let go. Witness was then hailed by Mr. Piper who said "you had better go astern". witness said his engines would not go astern. Mr. Piper replied "Let go your anchor." Witness said his port anchor was all gone Mr. Piper then said that the starboard anchor should be let down at once. They were approaching the dock wall all the time. After the starboard anchor was let go he heard the engines move for the first time. He could hear the engines any time when they went astern, whether slow or full. Had the orders given by him been promptly obeyed they could have saved the ship. The Captain told him that the s. s. "Mazagon" was bad ship to stop. Witness made all allowance for that in taking her into the dock. Witness first appreciated that the ship was in danger just before the second anchor was let go. He had noticed that after getting out of the influence of the tide there was an eddy which was apt to shove a ship ahead, That was his experience. It had happened in the case of every ship at or about the same place. He stopped his engines at the beacon to make allowance for this. That was all the allowance he could make. He had about 1 1/2 knots speed on his steamer at the beacon, and he knew that an eddy might be expected which would increase the speed. Under ordinary circumstances "slow astern" would have been sufficient to pull her up, even with an eddy. Something shoved her ahead. It might have been an eddy, it might have been the engines. He could not hear the engines going ahead. He ascribed the accident to the engine-room staff's negligence in carrying out the orders given. Had the engines gone full astern when he first gave the order it would have been impossible that the two anchors could have got near the dock wall. He ascribed the accident to the negligence in the engine-room and to the eddy if there was one. He had had an accident three months ago.

Examined by Mr. Shortt, witness said he had two theories as to the cause of the trouble. One was that the engines must have been sent ahead contrary to his orders, the other was that the trouble might have been due to the eddy. Witness had no intention of making any charges against the officers in the engine-room. He would have heard the engines if they had been going astern, for that would be quite natural. He did not think all that happened through his losing control over the ship. Witness thought the ship would not have touched the wall at all if she had been stopped at the beacon. He adhered to his opinion that if the engineers had carried the first order he gave, the ship would have been saved. Witness could not say that it was really the non-movement of the engines that caused the trouble. He could not exactly say how far the ship was from the wall when the speed increased. He did not attribute any deliberate negligence to the engine-room officers. Witness did not feel the noise and the vibrations of the propeller. The chief engineer remarked to the Captain that the ship had too much weigh on. The mere act of the ship getting off the mud would put an impetus to the speed. Examined by Mr. Velinker, witness said what he had put as the causes of the accident were mere theories and not facts. None of the two was more probable than the other.

Mr. R. D. Robertson, Chief Engineer in the "Mazagon," examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was on board the "Mazagon" at his station when she came into the dock on the 26th ultimo. He could not see the engine-room telegraph from where he was. All the orders sent from the bridge were shown upon the telegraph. He was within hearing distance of the fifth engineer. He saw that all the orders were carried out properly. He heard three rings for "full speed astern." On receiving the first ring the engines were put full speed astern. When the next two rings came he concluded that more speed was required, but nothing could be done. He then felt the collision and a minute after he went down. He told the the engineer the ship had evidently struck something. The engines though modern were not quite up to date. It was the experience that the s. s. "Mazagon" took a long time to pull up after being stopped. The second officer was a careful officer and witness never had an occasion to find fault with him

Further inquiry was adjourned till to-day.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday:—

A Class Handicap	Start at 3-30 p.m.	Course No. 38	+2
B Class "	Start at 3-35 p.m.	" No. 39	+2
C Class "	Start at 3-40 p.m.	" No. 39	+2
Ships Boat (service rig) Race	Start at 3-45 p.m.	" No. 39	

CALCUTTA RACES.

Latest Betting.

THE VICEROY'S CUP AND THE TRIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

TRIALS.

6 to 4 against Stir-about.
5 to 2 Sermon.
6 to 1 Saloon.
8 to 1 and 25 to 1 on the rest.

VICEROY'S CUP.

5 to 1 Fitzgrafton.
4 to 1 Boabdil and Steinhager.
8 to 1 Ballark and Realm.
10 to 1 Misty Morn and Stir-about.
20 to 1 Saloon, Amplify, Kaffirpan, Cinder Bell, Mandin and Mallard.
50 to 1 Volume.

Stir-about as the favourite for the Trials and Fitzgrafton for the Cup.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

360 DRILLS.

No 1 Company—Saturday the 14th instant at 4-30 p.m.
Parade at B V A Club and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for 6" Gun Drill.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
No 2 Company—6" B L Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort as follows:—
Thursday the 12th instant at 9 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and Caps.
Saturday the 14th instant at 5 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

E E Co.

Parade on Wednesday the 11th instant at 6-30 p.m. Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for Manning Defence Lights.

361 PROF. CLASS.

The Proficiency Class will be held at the B V A Club on Thursday the 12th instant at 7 p.m.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Spoon Competition was held at Santa Cruz on December 8th result as follows:—

	300 yds.	300 yds.
Gr O M P Clyne	20 Sc=29	34 + 12=35
S M H Solley	26 + 2=28	34 + 3=37
Gr A E Rogers	33 + 2=32	24 + 1=29
Trptr F Trondell	23 + 1=24	33 + 2=32
Br W Geldart	24 + 9=33	28 + 7=35
Sergt T W Venu	22 + 4=26	28 + 5=33
Gr A W Barker	24 + 4=28	26 + 3=31
S I A E Maher	22 + 6=28	27 + 7=34
Corpl F Hainsworth	22 + 3=25	26 + 4=30
Sapper R Hotz	21 + 2=23	22 + 3=25
Corpl M H Coates	19 + 2=22	21 + 4=25
Sapper J Taylor	14 + 3=17	16 + 4=20
Corpl J Welch	13 + 2=15	14 + 3=17
Gr W Grimshaw	16 Sc =16	11 + 1=12
Br C Flack	6 + 7=13	13 + 8=21

Winners of Spoons.

300 yards Gr Rogers and Br Geldart.
300 yards S M Solley and Gr Clyne.

The next Spoon Competition will take place at Santa Cruz on Sunday the 15th at 200 and 600 yards

A. W. BARKER, Hon. Sec,
B. V. A. R. Assn.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

417—Detail for the week ending Saturday the 14th inst.
To-day Wednesday the 11th—Commanding Officer's Parade.
Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p m
Dress—Drill order, Uniform, with Forage Caps.
Subject.—Skirmishing, Sections 76 to 88 Infantry Training 1905.
II.—"H" Coy. Parade on company parade ground at 5 p. m.
Thursday the 12th—Semaphore Drill in rear of the Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m.
II.—"I," "K" and "M" Companies Parade on the Maidan at 4 p. m.
Friday the 13th—Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.
Saturday the 14th.—"H" Coy. Parade on company parade ground at 7-45 a. m.
418—Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	---	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon. Via Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th Dec. 1907.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	..	--	....	...	...
Teheran	10	12	noon	2	8
Suez	10	2	20 p m	0	35

NOTICE.

Montmein route to Siam via Rahing right (10-12-07).
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (9-12-07.)

An elderly Prussian woman, calling herself Lady de Maier, is receiving the attention of New York. She is a fire worshipper, and in her room, says the "Lead r," is a golden calf, alongside which she keeps a fire burning night and day. She has fed the flames not only with wood and coal, but her children's clothes, and even picture hats and choice viands. Her daughters say their mother boasts that she will live for ever, guarded by the spirits of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, and McKinley. The lady has independent means, writes weird poetry, and was once in a lunatic asylum, but escaped.

STORIES OF THE STREET.

It is sometimes an easy matter to fool the public but you can't keep it up very long and every time a man is fooled another sceptic is made. Scepticism is allowable when reading in home newspapers about some incident occurring in a distant part of the world, but the circumstances are entirely different when refers to some one in Bombay, friends and neighbours, people we know, whom we can see, and with whom we can talk it over.

Dr. G. Chandoobhoy, L. M. & S., Dispensary, 158, Khadak, opp. Khoja Jamatkhana, says:—It is gratifying to note that out of the many preparations for the cure of urinary and kidney complaints, I have found Doan's Backache Kidney Pills the best, especially for gravel, which is now-a-days a very common disease or disorder. The medicine being in the from of pills is easily taken by patients, who as a rule soon tire of liquid medicines. The merit of this preparation is its strongest recommendation.

They restore health to the delicate kidney organism, helping the kidneys to purify the blood and remove the liquid poison that cause backache, rheumatism, urinary trouble, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PLAGUE SEASON.

The "Indian Spectator":—The plague season will shortly commence in this city, and it may be too late now to adopt the suggestion that a conference of medical experts may be asked to investigate the alleged evil effects of inoculation. The procedure recommended by ourselves for immediate adoption, so that sufficient evidence may be available for a convincing opinion, may be thus summed up: Appoint committees for suitable areas to direct the operations of popularising inoculation and plague measures generally; employ intelligent persons who have themselves been inoculated several times, paying them, handsomely if necessary, to go amongst the poor people, converse with them on the different kinds of remedies especially inoculation, and to report to the experts specific instances, which may be brought to their notice, of the alleged evil effects of inoculation; let the experts trace these cases, find out the truth, and publish the facts, so that vague rumours may not continue to operate on ignorant minds; when from all this silent work the authorities find that they can safely adopt a bolder course, let them invite openly through the newspapers any further complaints that the public may have to make; and they will at last be able to announce to the satisfaction of the public, and by reference to the patient and minute inquiries conducted by them, the whole truth about inoculation, and its alleged effects. We do not believe that the silent initiation of this line of work will any way prejudice the Govenor's authoritative advice and the dutiful editorial support of it.

THE LAW RELATIVE TO PRAYERS FOR THE PARSI DEAD.

The "Parsi":—The profession of law would be a comparatively easy one were it not for that monstrous accretion known as "case law." We have, perhaps, a case where it seems easy to draw a fair and reasonable conclusion as to the proper course of action, and suddenly counsel hurls decisions in a dozen similar cases at the judge, and practically defies him to go against them. The resulting Judgment may not be half so reasonable, but it must stand. The decisions of previous occupants of the bench, even if they be obviously unfair, have to be followed till the thing becomes intolerable and somebody takes the bull by the horns and asserts his independence. The Hon. Mr Justice Davar has this week taken the bold course of defying case law, and in a very lengthy judgment in the Muktad Trust case (Tarachand vs. Sonabai) has declared, to the great satisfaction of many devout orthodox Parsis, that bequests for the performance of Muktad and Baj Rojgar ceremonies do not, in spite of the decision of Jardine J., hitherto followed, come under the operation of the law against perpetuities. People are apt to imagine that the law, especially in civil cases of this sort, is exceedingly dry; but Mr. Justice Davar's judgment gives glimpses of historical facts which illuminate this case, at least, with some interest.

PRESIDENT OF THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

The "Rast Goftar":—The circumstances under which the election of the Congress President has been made for this year, lend colour to the belief that the time has arrived for seriously considering a change in the constitution of the Congress. The unusual importance which is attached to the President's address renders, as a rule, the question of his election a subject of heated controversy. As the question is brought on the tapis under existing arrangements at the eleventh hour, an impasse is likely to be reached, as it was this year whenever there is a serious want of unanimity in the leaders. As the division of the Congress into two parties is becoming keener than ever, it would be desirable to devise precautionary measures for the future to prevent a repetition of this year's events at Nagpur. Surat has made its election of a President, and its choice has fallen upon a deserving individual. Dr. Rash Bihari Ghose is known as a politician of sound and sober views, and may trust him to play his role, as a mouthpiece of the Congress, with moderation and tact. Mr. Morley, speaking at Arbroath, considered it a political blunder not to rally the Moderates to the cause of the Government. The President should indicate by the discreet and temperate tenor of his speech that the reconciliation of the moderate element of the Congress is not unworthy of the attempts of Government. Dr. Rash Bihari Ghose is an eloquent and impressive speaker, and we may look to him to do that justice to his presidential address, which he did to his part of the recent debate at the Viceroy's Council on the Seditious Meetings Bill.

THE DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

The "Indian Spectator":—Few can deny to-day that in ordering an inquiry such as is now carried on by the Decentralisation Commission, in preference to an investigation into the causes of "unrest" in India, Mr. Morley and Lord Minto gave a signal proof of their experience and sagacity. Unrest is possibly "driven inwards," but its external signs have practically disappeared, and a Commission on Unrest, in the months of November and December, would have held an inquest, rather than an inquiry: it would have been a huge fiasco, which has been averted by the mature judgment and the practical insight of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. We should not be surprised if this were acknowledged by some of our cold weather visitors from England, who were in favour of a Commission on Unrest, and who perhaps thought that Mr. Morley was afraid of such an inquiry. The word "decentralisation" does not convey an adequate idea of the scope of the investigation which is now being conducted. The heads of inquiry will show that the object is not merely to adjust the relations between the Central and the Local Governments, and between these latter and the heads of Districts and Departments. Specific questions are asked as to the expediency of providing Collectors with advisory councils and of extending local self-government to villages, or, in other words, of restoring village autonomy; and the reports of the proceedings of the Commission in the Madras papers show how thoroughly these subjects are investigated. Indeed, the comprehensiveness of some of the objects of the Commission remind one of those great inquiries by Royal Commission which were held in the days of John Company.

HEALTH CAMPS IN BOMBAY.

The "Parsi":—The decision of Government to have all the Health Camps removed from the Kennedy Sea Face was a grievous mistake. For a crowded population like that of Bombay, having fortunately at its disposal such open spaces as those of the Kennedy Sea Face evacuation is a very successful plague measure So far as it has gone, it has done considerable good and has been the means of saving many lives. Hence a prudent policy would have dictated a continuance of these camps. One wonders what could have induced Government to take such a step, except perhaps that the sense of the beautiful of a few riders on the sea face might have been shocked at the sight of these ugly, and, may be, somewhat insanitary thatched huts, disfiguring a fine site in the city. The unanimous condemnation by the Corporation of this step might induce Government to revers their decision and allow the camps to remain on the Kennedy Sea Face at least till the time when the construction of the proposed new road to the west of the B. B & C. I. Railway line is taken in hand when the removal of these camps will be taken as a matter of course.

The "Gujerati":—We are glad individual corporators have strongly disapproved of the recommendation of the Committee to abolish the health camps in question and that the Corporation have appointed a Committee of their own to consider the report of the Government Committee We refuse to believe that His Excellency the Governor will, with full knowledge of the requirements of the inhabitants of Bombay, be a party to a policy which is in direct contravention of the policy indicated in his recent communication to the Indian press. His Excellency is in favour of evacuation as intelligent Indians have always been, and it would be simply deplorable if they were deprived of the use of one of the most convenient sites, that is available in Bombay, simply to meet the sentimental objections of certain persons. The adoption of such a measure at the very threshold of His Excellency's career and so soon after his earnest appeal to the Indian press to cooperate with him would be a sad blunder and we sincerely trust Sir George Clarke will have greater regard for humanitarian than æsthetic considerations in view of the wide-spread misery and suffering which accompanies every outbreak of plague.

MR. S. M. EDWARDES AS COMMISSIONER.

The "Indian Spectator," referring to the Corporation vote appreciative of Mr. Edwardes' services, states:—It seems that some misgivings were at one time entertained on the score of the Commissioner's youth. Mr. Edwardes has by his achievements reminded the Bombay public of the assertion of one of Disraeli's characters that "a most everything that is great has been done by youth." We heartily join in Sir Pherozeshah's hope that he may return to the Commissionership, and may be able to impart some sort of permanence to the new spirit which he has infused into the administration. We are inclined to attribute the independence and impartiality shown by Mr. Edwardes to his versatility. His mental fibre is not steeped in official sin and the tradition that a superior must back up his subordinates at all cost. He is found of research, and he who is curious to know why the fish is used as a symbol must display even more zeal in finding out how rotten fish is imported into a City.

The "Gujerati":—The Corporation have paid a just tribute of praise to Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the acting Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, for the exceptionally valuable services rendered by him during the last six months. The resolution passed by the Corporation sums up in an admirable manner the qualities which Mr. Edwardes brought to bear upon his work in a sphere where he was comparatively a novice. Mr. Edwardes has shown what an active, wide-awake, energetic, firm and just Municipal Commissioner can do by way of cleansing the Municipal Augean Stable. There is a strong belief that some of the Municipal Departments require to be thoroughly overhauled, and others to be reformed in a variety of directions. A Municipal Commissioner, who confines himself to desk work and closes his eyes and ears to all that is being done by his subordinates and to the grievances of the public, only adds to the existing evils. The heads of different departments are open to the same criticism. Effective, firm and impartial supervision is what is wanted and we doubt if that is being exercised at present. Hence it is that certain municipal subordinates are able to become petty tyrants and a source of infinite annoyance. Mr. Edwardes has shown what firm, impartial and conscientious municipal administration means, and it is, indeed, a matter for regret that the city has to part with the services of an officer who had won the respect and confidence of the Corporation and the public alike.

The "Hindi Punch":—Thanks, Mr. Edwardes, adieu, and au revoir. When Mr. Edwardes first came among us as Acting M. C., we indulged in no high expectations, for we hate premature opinions, and some Commissioners in the past have been failures; and he was, as he told us today, nervous himself before the magnitude of his task. But Hercules' own self could not have swept our stables cleaner. Mr. Edwardes leaves us with a crown of laurels, placed on his honoured head by Leo's gentle and loving hands, in Leo's warmest manner, amidst the enthusiastic bazzas of the House; a crown by the side of which the richest diadem would pale in brilliancy, a crown the choicest gems of which are Mr. Edwardes able, lucid and exhaustive reports on the Water Department, the Agiary Lane catastrophe, the Health Department, Stores Department, Bazaar Supplies, Light, Air, and other smaller matters. A young man, Sir Leo told us, even as Sir Charles Ollivant was when he came to us as Municipal Commissioner. But youth has been no reproach in either case. Young, but not weak; as firm, strong, independent, and impartial as any before him His wonderful grasp of details surprised even Leo whose own grasp is of no ordinary nature. He saw with his proper eyes, rather than with the eyes of his subordinates.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 10.

A large area of low pressure now lies over the south-west of the Bay, and on the East Coast the skies are heavily overcast but only a few falls of rain occurred.

In Burma, the skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air contains the average quantity of moisture and the temperature is nearly normal.

In the north-east of India and Orissa, False Point had a light fall of rain. Light cloud persists in the Coast Districts but in other parts of the Division the skies are clear. Humidity is normal except in Orissa where it is lower than usual and the temperature is high in the vicinity of Saugor Island and normal elsewhere.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are free from cloud. The air has become slightly damper in the Central Provinces and now contains the average amount of moisture everywhere while the temperature remains normal.

In the north-west of India, the skies are clear except for light cloud at a few stations in the extreme North-West. Humidity is normal or in defect and the temperature approximately normal.

In the Peninsula, Gopalpur and Madras report light falls of rain. The skies are heavily clouded in the greater part of Madras Coast but clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The amount of moisture in the air has increased in the Deccan and is above normal in the north of Madras Coast but is still in defect in the Deccan and in the Mysore while the temperature is normal or in excess.

Forecast—A few falls of rain are probable in the East Coast.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 10TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 10th December, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Light cloud has appeared at Multan but elsewhere skies are prefectly clear. Calms and south-westerly winds prevail generally. Yesterday's maximum was 3° hotter than at usual at Rawalpindi and last night's minimum was 5° to 6° cooler at Rawalpindi and Ambala, Elsewhere both day and night temperatures were at out normal. Humidity is nearly normal at Multan, Lahore and Sirsa, moderately in defect at Rawalpindi and moderately in excess at Ambala and Delhi.

United Provinces.—Skies remain clear and humidity has been normal at Allahabad, slightly in defect at Jhansi and slightly or moderately in excess at Mainpuri, Agra and Cawnpore. Wind was south-westerly at Agra and north-westerly at Jhansi, but calm was recorded at Mainpuri, Cawnpore and Allahabad. Temperature conditions were approximately normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies remain practically free from clouds and the amount of moisture in the air is less than usual. Calms and north-easterly winds prevail generally. Day temperature was 4° hotter than usual at Karachi and 2° cooler in Rajputana. Night temperature was 1° warmer at Karachi and Ajmer and 2° to 4° cooler at Jaipur and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and the moisture in the air has been more than usual at Bhuj and more or less below the average elsewhere. Winds are northerly at Bhavnagar Para and Surat, while calms and easterly winds prevail in other places. The variations of both day and night temperatures were generally small.

Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The amount of moisture in the air is slightly in excess of normal at Raipur and more or less in defect elsewhere. Winds are northerly at Nagpur, while calms and easterly or north-easterly winds prevail in other places. Day and night temperature has been lower than usual at Saugor but apart from this both the temperatures are in excess of normal.

Konkan.—Skies are clear and the quantity of moisture in the air has been about normal throughout the district. Calm was recorded at Ratnagiri, while winds from an easterly direction were blowing elsewhere. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were in defect of normal throughout the district except locally at Bombay were the day temperature was 1° in excess.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is lightly clouded at Hyderabad and is clear in all other places. Wind was blowing from a north-westerly direction at Ahmednager and from a north-easterly direction at Sholapur, Bijapur and Aurangabad, Malegaon, Poona, Belgaum, Nizamabad and Hyderabad recorded calm. Weather during the day time was 1° to 6° warmer throughout the district while at night it was 5° to 7° warmer at Ahmednagar and Hyderabad and 6° cooler at Poona and Belgaum. The air is slighly damper than usual at Sholapur and moderately or considerably dry elsewhere.

General Remarks.—An area of abnormally low pressure lies on and off the Coromandel Coast and also at and about Hyderabad, Bellary and Cuddapah and weather there and to the eastwards of the Coromandel Coast, appears to be in an unsettled condition.

J. N. PARKER,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE death of the Hon. Charles Gounter Legge, son of the fourth Earl of Dartmouth, took place on Nov. 15th at St. Thomas's Home, Westminster, after an operation. Mr. Legge, who was born in 1842, was educated at Harrow, and served for some years in the Rifle Brigade, and subsequently became inspector of constabulary for the Midland District.

IT TAKES PURE RICH RED BLOOD COURSING THROUGH YOUR VEINS

to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. V. P. P. Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co, 155G Market, Bombay, No.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE NEWEST IN NECKWEAR.

The new collars are being worn fitted closely to the neck, coming very high at the sides and the back, and curving down to a comfortable line under the chin. This style is generally becoming, especially to the woman whose throat and chin have lost the youthful curves. In order that the high side and back effect may be secured the collar is usually made of fine lace or net, finished at the top by a band or edge of the silk to match the blouse. Narrow lace insertion joined together with hairpin stitchings is being cleverly made into collars and vests, and where an all-over lace or net is used, good results can be secured by joining the bands with gold or silver thread. A fold of gold or silver tissue at the top of the collar makes a very effective finish. On many of the new blouses there is a line of colour and a tiny bow at the base of the throat, and the little bows of gold or silver tissue are very becoming for this purpose. Soft gold or silver cords are also being used on the collars, knotted in front with little loops and ends, finished with small tassels. The new jabots become larger and frillier every day, and some of the prettiest designs are in soft lawn with hemstitched edgings. Another good idea is to decorate the edges with embroidered dots. Cavalier cuffs in satin to tone with the gown, edged with just a narrow line of white on either side, is another pretty idea of the moment. Narrow pleatings of lace appear below these cuffs.

THE FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT.

The up-to-date waistcoat now on sale in the shops is very charming. The old design was a severely plain affair, usually made in striped flannel, finished with large practical buttons. These waistcoats accompanied strictly tailor-made costumes, stiff linen collars and mannishties; but the waistcoat of to-day expresses daintiness, and it is worn with smart little costees in velvet, silk, and various other soft materials. Made of satin and silk, of velvet, and even of the softest of kid and suede, the modern waistcoat is embroidered in exquisite designs and rich colourings. Some of them are ornamented with gold and silver, and fastened with jewelled buttons, while some of the designs in satin are ornamented with dainty ribbon-work that suggests the days of lace-ruffled sleeves and patches. Sometimes the coats have more than one waistcoat There may be an outer vest of velvet, under which is seen a vest of satin, which in turn almost, but not quite, conceals one of lace. These waistcoats are detachable, and they are offered in much cheaper materials than the embroidered satins, the striped corded silks being very inexpensive. They are quite easy to make, and a piece of coloured brocaded or braided satin could be used up with good results by the average needlewoman. There is also a chance of using a favourite and most becoming, colour—sometimes of too pale a shade to be employed in the whole gown—and a waistcoat in a contrasting shade, if it be a strong contrast, often shows distinction.

THE NEW LEATHER HAT.

One of the very newest ideas in millinery is the hat of leather, and it is being used largely for motoring wear This hat sounds heavy and unbecoming, but it is quite the reverse. It is made in any colour to suit the wearer's complexion and the taste, in a mushroom shape, with a puffed crown, finished with a band of ribbon and ribbon strings and neither the wind nor rain can bend or break it. The new "Cavalier" hat is another attraction with its wide buckle across the front and its sweeping plume This hat is a most becoming design when worn well tilted up on the left side. The lines of the mushroom hat are more prominent than ever this season, and every imaginable colour is being used in the trimming scheme; the only stipulation made is that the hat when complete, shall show a soft combination of colours that harmonize one with the other, with no brilliant contrasts. These mushroom hats must be worn well back on the head, allowing plenty of hair to be seen in the front and sides, otherwise the lines of these large rounded shapes will be unbecoming. Among the many mushroom shapes that find favour where the more severe ones have failed is one showing just a suggestion of the poke bonnet, although not exactly on that order. The brim is slightly turned down all round, but in front and on the sides is some inches wider than in the back, where the shape is bent and and fits close to the hair. Many of the crowns are Tam-o'Shanter style, which is always youthful and particularly becoming to the girl of thin features. The vogue of purple and all its shades, ranging down to the pale lavenders, at this moment is very conspicuous, and there has scarcely ever been a fashion that exceeded its attractiveness. Following close on the purple shades come the peacock blue and all shades of the topaz and old gold.

The Bishop of Ipswich, speaking at a meeting of the local Fine Art Club, said that England had given an heir to the throne of Spain, and if he were empowered to ask for a return he would suggest a really good Velasquez. Could he go further and make the selection he would mention a few—such as "The Dwarfs," "The Tapestry Workers," or "The Surrender of Breda"—from which the young Spanish Monarch, so happy with his English wife, might select the suggested equivalent.

INDIA'S GREATEST DISEASE.

BILE BEANS ARE GREATER AS A REMEDY.

"This is a country where Bile runs riot, owing to the fact that the people take very little exercise." This statement, made by an eminent official, will be readily confirmed by all our readers. Biliousness from which few people are entirely free is an ailment which should be treated very seriously. The poison arising from bile in the system affects not only the stomach, heart, lungs and liver, but even the brain. Yet the remedy is very simple. Bile Beans is a medicine unique, because it is composed entirely of vegetable substances, cures in nature's own way by removing all bile from the system through the ordinary channels. Proof is better than mere assertion. Here you have it. Mrs. Pearson, of Trafalgar Street, Bury New Road, Manchester, made this statement:

"From a chill I have been subject to biliousness and sick headache. Indeed, it may almost be said that I inherited these dreadful maladies, for my mother was afflicted with them even to a greater extent. They began with a sensation of dryness in the throat. This would be followed by retching and sickness, which persisted for so long that often I felt sore all over. When an attack came on I could not get ease, no matter how I tried, and sometimes, although unable to stand, to lie down was misery. I tried every remedy that anyone told me of, but if I get any relief from one or two of them at first, after a few days I found I received no permanent relief from any of them. One day, on my husband's advice, I get a bottle of Bile Beans and the effect of even the first bottle was very gratifying. I continued with this remedy, and as I did the dryness in the throat seemed to pass away, as well as the uncomfortable fulness in the stomach, and the dimness of sight. After taking a thorough course of Bile Beans I found myself quite cured. I have told my mother of the remedy."

Bile Beans are an invaluable medicine for biliousness and liverishness, the twin complaints of India, constipation, headache, piles, hoat fag, indigestion, and all ailments arising from a disordered stomach. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle, from all chemists and stores, or direct from The Bile Bean Mfg Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2-8. post paid.

BILE BEANS FREE

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample Bottle of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gaz

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

GLARES OF THE LAMP.

In the early eighties the public seem to have interested themselves for a little in the question of "the rewards of literature." Percy Fitzgerald (Sterne's admirer) was discussing "Does writing pay?" and seeking to prove a witty affirmative from his own experience. James Payn was arguing that although every Jack could not live by his pen yet parents might safely put their clever Jacks into that career provided they warned them not to strike work every time they had a headache; while Anthony Trollope, by his talk of literature as a "trade," gave people the impression that ordinary faculties and industry were the only equipment needed. How the interest rose we need not inquire, but perhaps it was then for the first time that the great British public first realised the demolition of Grub-street, and that a young man who elected to live by his pen did not necessarily thereby surrender himself to tragical Bohemia and the periodical necessity of signing himself "Impransus." One is reminded of those days by a paper in this month's American "Bookman." That periodical has rather a wider outlook than its English namesake. It interests itself in life as well as literature, and the article in question, by a writer who withholds his name, gives us a glimpse into his life as a free-lance among the magazines. The author does not practise "haute literature," he talks of a "specialty" but does not indicate it, and if he contemplates "serious work" it is in the shape of an "American novel," which, however, is still in the inkpot. He is an instance of that type of writer who takes the magazines as his province and turns out work on the sacred principle of supply and demand.

THE BEGINNING.

His progress is interesting. While on the staff of a New York daily an unusual incident happened at a trial he was reporting. That evening he made a short story of it. It was accepted, and henceforth he had a market for short stories. Then, on the suggestion of an editor, he undertook a serial; this was another stage. Indeed he rather fancies himself as a writer of serials; 'tis as easy as lying. "Whenever I am pressed for funds—indeed, whenever I need a little mental relaxation—I sit down at my typewriter and do a serial that I know I can sell." He prospered, and acquired a "shack" near the city, the repose of which inspired him with poetry. Hence new interests. Composers received permission to set his words to music for a consideration, and sympathetic readers wrote appreciative letters. Further, his verses kept his name before the public. "If a writer," he says, "appears in five or six periodicals simultaneously for several consecutive months, he is almost as well advertised as an actor." One way or another, his income for the last twelve years has averaged £600. Moreover there have been amusing incidents. One day, on taking up a magazine, he found his story illustrated by the picture of a yachting party in animated conversation, and beneath it the words, "Mrs. Comstock (his heroine) proved the life of the party." It turned out that the editor, having an old picture which he could not utilise in any other way, had written a column leading up to those words, and had inserted picture and column in the body of his story. On the whole he is well pleased, and sums all up thus: "I hold this, that anyone with an ordinary supply of brain matter and a certain amount of energy and good health can, in these days of magazine competition, earn a comfortable income by his pen. I do not overwork; I consider six hours a day at my task a good, honest piece of toil; I have leisure to read and to travel a bit when the mood moves me." One cannot, however, consider the thesis established that writing is a career for the ordinary man. In most other callings average faculties ensure, at any rate, a livelihood, while special aptitude ensures special success. But in the career of imaginative writing, even of the modest type indicated, special aptitude is the essential prerequisite. On his own showing, the writer of the article has it. He is decidedly a clever Jack; perhaps a very clever Jack. At any rate, in addition to the "ordinary supply of brain matter," he has certain valuable qualities—urgent literary instincts and a considerable power of output, a keen eye for what is wanted, and the power to turn his hand to anything. Moreover he has made a modest estimate of his powers, and does not attempt the highest thing in literature.

A POLITE PIRATE.

Mr. Mosher, the "Golden Pirate of Maine," as we believe someone—a "Quarterly" Reviewer, so far as our recollection goes—once called him, has been growing very polite in his piracy latterly. He reprints choice things in his Bibelots, but he does it after an amible understanding with the author. His November issue is a reprint of York Powell's "Quatrains from Omar Khayyam," with four translations from the French. In his editor's note Mr. Mosher tell us of his meeting with the late Professor at Oxford, who entertained this friendly pirate to breakfast, and give him his blessing and permission to reprint these quatrains. And then the end suddenly came. The Omar Khayyam stanzas are not new to the friends of York Powell over here; but Mr. Mosher points out that the version which he gives from the original in "The Quad" ballade by Paul Fort differs from that printed by Professor Elton in his memorial volumes. Lest our readers have forgotten the lines, we add them here, in their Oxford-Maine form:—

"The pretty maid she died, she died, in love-bed as she lay;
They took her to the churchyard, all at the break of day;
They laid her all alone there, all in her white array;
They laid her all alone there, a-coffined in the clay;
And they came back so merrily, all at the dawn of day;
A-singing all so merrily, 'The dog must have his day.'
'The pretty maid is dead, is dead, in love-bed as she lay;
And they went off a-field to work, as they do every day."

Perhaps Mr. Mosher will rescue some other of York Powell's fugitive verse and prose in his unique collection

DEAN HOLE'S LETTERS.

If the recollection of Dean Hole the popular preacher Hole the favourite speaker at working men at Church Congresses, or Hole the friend of Leech and Thackeray and the "Punch" circle and the merriest soul of them all may be fading from men's minds, the memory of Hole the rose fancier and the author of the charming "Book about Roses" will long be fragrant wherever men love gardens. The story of his life is simple enough. The son of a Nottinghamshire squire, and brought up to love his horse, his dogs, and his gun Samuel Reynolds Hole was sent to Oxford, and graduated at Brasenose in 1844. He was at once ordained, and became the curate of his native village of Caunton. In a few years he was made vicar, and settled down to the life of a "squarson," hunting and shooting and rose-growing, and further varying the routine of a parson's life by visits to London and Ireland and elsewhere. His first-book, "A Little Tour in Ireland," illustrated by John Leech, his fellow-traveller, was issued in 1858, and had a good sale. He married in 1861, and published his first rose-book in 1869. He was not a scholar nor a trained theologian, and his gifts as a preacher and speaker developed late; but he thoroughly justified Lord Salisbury's choice of him for the Deanery of Rochester in 1887. Here he continued to preach and speak and grow roses and make delightful jokes until his death in 1904. His volume of "Memories" (1892) had a ready sale, and contain much that quaintly illustrates the church and social life of his time. This volume of letters, brimming over with innocent fun and animal spirits, gives us a lifelike notion of this old-fashioned English gentleman this giant of six-foot three, who combined with a blameless life and the active career of a typical High Churchman much of the old sporting traditions of the eighteenth century parson. It takes all sorts of men to make a Church like the Church of England. The reader must not expect from Dean Hole any simpathy with "causes" or with reformers or "puritans." He takes life and enjoys it, and cannot understand why everybody cannot be as sensible and happy as himself. The book is full of jokes. Here is a sample. Hole had told a story at a Church Congress of a young curate who preached a very short sermon in a strange church in the absence of its vicar. When the church-warden took note of this he said that a pup at his lodgings had got into his room and eaten half of his discourse; whereupon the church-warden replied, "I should be glad if you could get the vicar a dog of the breed." A friend wrote to ask what effect the sermon had upon the dog, and this was Hole's reply:—Dear sir,—You will be pleased to hear that when the dog had inwardly digested the sermon which he had torn he turned over a new leaf. He had been sullen and morose; he became a very "jolly dog." He had been selfish and exclusive in his manger; he generously gave it up to an aged poodle. He had been noisy and vulgar; he became a quiet gentlemanly dog; he never growled again. . . . He has established a Reformatory in the Isle of Dogs for perverse puppies and an Infirmary for Mangy Mastiffs in Houndsditch. He has own 26 medals from the Humane Society for rescuing children who have fallen into the canal. He spends six days of the week in conducting his brothers and sisters who have lost their ways to the Dogs' Home, and it is a most touching sight to see him leading the blind to church from morning to night on Sundays.

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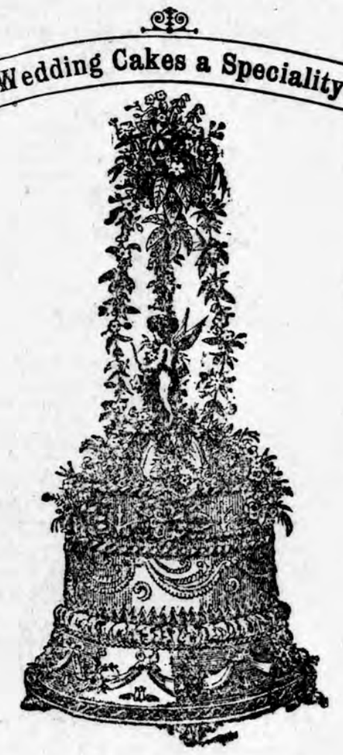

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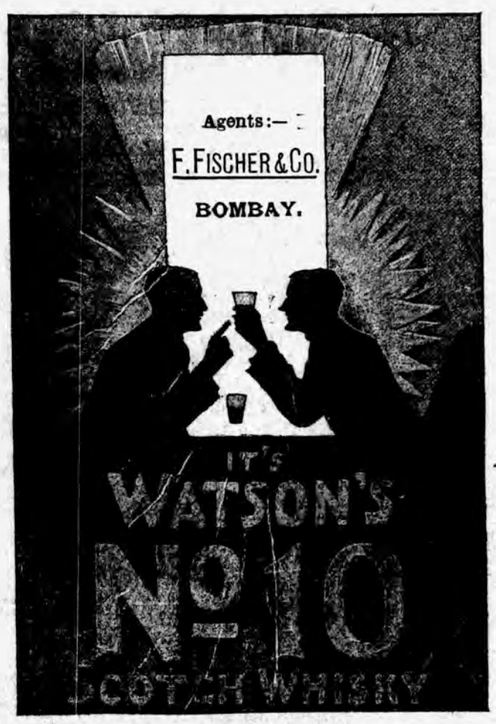

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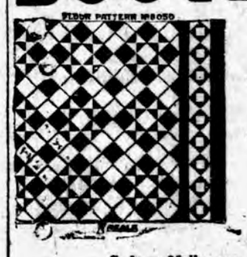

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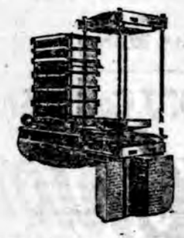

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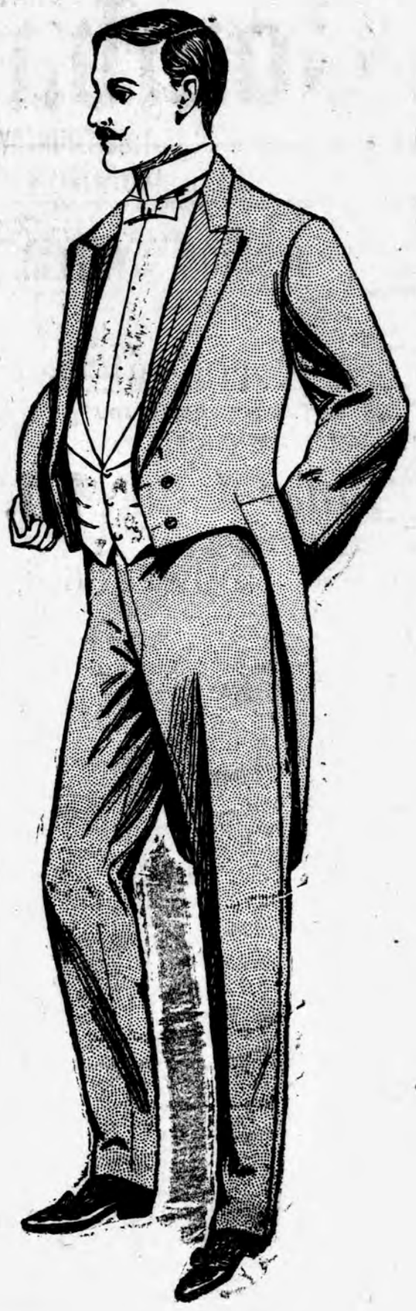

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